

# LA GRAMMATICA

DI M. SCIPIO LENTVLO

Napolitano da lui in latina lingua Scritta,

& hora nella Italiana, & Inglese

tradotta da H. G.

## AN ITALIAN GRAMMER

WRITTEN IN LATIN BY SCI-

pio Lentulo a Neapolitane: And tur-

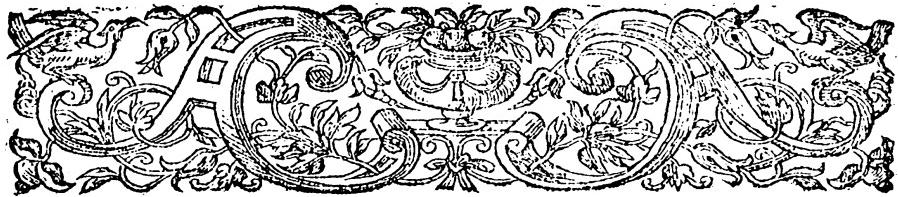
ned into English by Hen-

ry Granthian.



Imprinted at London by Thomas Vautrollier  
dwelling in the Blackefriers.

1587.



TO THE RIGHT VERTVOVS  
MYSTRES MARY AND MY-  
SRES FRANCYS BERKELEY  
daughters to the Right hono-  
rable Henry Lord Berkeley.

Doe weighe amongst other your ver-  
tuous dispositions, the good inclinations  
you haue, and the great endeouours you  
use towardes th' attaining of the Italia  
tonge: And although mine ability doth  
not answer my good will to further you  
as I wishe, being the least able of many: yet seeing wherin  
I may be an helpe to your studies, to shorten your tra-  
uelles that otherwaies might be long: I thought good  
rather to doe some thing therin my selfe, thē you should  
waite th' opportunitie of some other, that (with art  
peraduenture) might every waye be better able for  
the same then I am. And therfore meeting with an Ita-  
lian Grammer, written in latin by one Scipio Lentulo  
a Neapolitane: I toke upon me after I had perused  
the same (to myne awayle) to turne it for your behoofe  
into English: as a very necessary booke (in my concept)  
for all suche as are studious of th' Italian tongue: for

therein all the rules that may serue for the better understandinge of that tonge, are so well set forth, and in so good order disposed, with so apt examples, and with that breuitie and facilitie, as none other written before of that matter in any tonge that I haue seene, as I haue seene diuerse, is (in my iudgement) comparable unto it, Now suche as it is, rudely attired with this englishe habit, I betake unto your fauorable acceptance as a token of the dutifull good wil I beare unto you. And as a pledge of the seruice and dutie I owe to your parentes. And so humble I take my leaue. the 4. of December

1574.

Yours wholy at commandement  
Henry Granthan.



### Of the Letters.

The letters whiche the Italians vse, are twenty.

A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L, M, N, O, P, Q,  
R, S, T, V, Z.

These are deuided in to vouelles, A, E, I, O, V:  
& into consonantes, which are the rest.

Howbeit, H is no letter: but a signe of aspiration,  
or drawing of the breathe.

But V, is sometimes a consonant: as in these  
wordes. Vénere, Venus: Verità, Truthe: Virtù,  
Vertue: Vità, Lyfe.

The like is I, for although the letter G, be added to words, that with the latins do begin with In or Ia, Io or Ie: as in Giouanni, Iohn: Giusto  
Iust: Giesò, Iesus: Giàsone, Iason: yet in pronouncing of the latter voul the sounde is onely harde  
And the first consonant by that means is in reason  
conciued.

### Of the vse of the Letters.

First of letters are framed syllables, and of syllables are made wordes, and that of diuerse diuersly.

A iii

## THE VSE

Vouelles may be put in the begynning , middest, and ende of a worde: as dothe appeare by this worde, *Amore, Loue.*

But cōsonantes are set, either in the begynning, or in the middest of a worde , and in th'ende very seldom, as hereafter is shewed.

Further many consonantes are put in syllables, before other consonantes : as *B*, before *R*, in *brèue* in bryefe: *Ténebre*, Darknesse: *Libro*, a Booke. And before *L*, as in *Oblīo*, Forgeatfulnessse : *Obliquo*, Crooked: *Obligò*, Bonde or duty.

*C* before *R*, as in *Crudelè*, Cruell : *Crèdo*, I belieue : And before *L*, as in *Clamòre*, Clamour or crying out : *Inclito*, Renoumed : *Inclinato* and *Inchinato*, Inclined : *Conclùdo* and *Conchiudo*, I conclude: so *Conclusione* and not *Conchiusone*, is rightly saide:

*D* before *R*, as in *Dritto*, Right: *Padre*, a Father: *Madre*, a Mother: *Ladro*, a Theefe.

*F* before *R*, as in *Frutto*, Frute: *Fratello*, a Brother: *Fraude*, Fraude or deceipte.

*G* before *N*, as in *Benigno*, benigne: *ordigno*, an instrument: *Ingegno*, wyt: *Lamagna*, Almaigne: *Compagno*, a compagñion . And before *R*, as in *Gratia*, grace or fauour: *Gràto*, thankefull : *gràue*, graue. And before *L*, as in *Gloria*, glorie: *Consiglio*, Counsaile.

*P* before *R*, as in *Prègio*, the price: *Sempre*, always *Prudente*, Prudent: *Lepre*, a hare. And before *L*, as in

## OF THE LETTERS.

as in *Contèmpto*, I do contemplate , or beholde diligently: *Multiplico*, I do multiply.

*S* before *B*, as in *Sbassamēto*, an imbasing: *Sbandito*, a banished man. And before *C*, as in *Scacciato*, put away: *Nasco*, I spring or am borne : *Pasco*, I feede . And before *D*, as in *Sdègno*, anger or disdain : *Sdrucito*, rypte . And before *F*, as in *Sfacendato*, vnoccupied : *Sfodrato* , drawne or vnsheathed (as a sworde) . And before *G*, as in *Sgomento*, I feare: *Sganno*, I do deliuier from deceipte. And before *L*, as in *Sleale*, vnfaythfull : *Slegato*, vnbounde. And before *M*, as *Smembrato* dismembred: *Smorto*, pale or wanne. And before *N* , as in *Snèruo* , to debilitate or make feeble: *Snello*, nymble: *Snodo*, I doe vnknitte. And before *P*, as in *Spirito*, a spirite: *Speranza*, hope. And before *Q* , as in *Squalido*, sluttishe: *Squâme*, the f'kale of a fishe. And before *R*, as in *Sregolato*, vnruled . And before *T*, as in *Studio*, studye.

*T* before *R*, as in *Tremo*, I tremble: *Trònco*, the stumpe or stem of a tree : *Tranquillità*, tranquillitye or rest.

But the letter *Z* , neither goeth before, neither yet followeth an other consonant in one selfe syllable.

Further , touching that whiche belongethe to the letters , it is very necessary to knowe , by what reason the letters consonantes are doubled in a worde : the whiche I will shewe by order of the

## THE VSE

letters as briefly as I can, that therby the same may the more easely be committed to memory.

*B*, therfore is doubled in these wordes, *Dubbio*, a doubt: *Dèbbo*, I ought, also *Deggio*: *Sabbia* grāuell: *Scabbia*, the skabbe: *Abbete*, a fyr tree: *Hàbbia*, he hathē, and also *Hàggia*: *Robba*, gooddes, & it is sayd *Rubare*, to steale: But *Labbro*, a lippe: *Fabbro*, a carpenter: *Libbro*, a booke: *Ebbro*, drōke: maye either be written thus, or with a single *B*. It is also doubled in the thirde personnes singular and plurall of the preter imperfectense of the subiunctiue mode: as *Amerèbbe* & *Amerebbono*, *Valerèbbe* & *Valerebbono*, *Leggerèbbe* & *Leggerèbbono*, *Vdirèbbe* & *Vdirebbono*: that is, lie shold loue, they shold loue, he shold be worth, they shold be worth: he shold reade, they shold reade: he shold heare, they shold heare. Againe it is doubled in this worde *Obbietto*, whiche is also saide *Oggettò*, that is, the obiect. Also in many verbes, which are compound with the preposition *Ad*, changing the letter *D*, into *B*, wherwith the simple wordes do beginne, as *Abbarbaglio*; that is, I doe dasell: *Abbraccio*, I do embrace: There is excluded *Abondo*, that is, I doe abounde: & *Abandono*, I doe forsake.

*C* is doubled in these wordes, whiche are taken from the latin, hauing the letter *X*, in the first syllable: and of *excellens*, is made *Eccellente*, of *exceptio*, *Eccetto*, and of *exceptio*, *Eccettione*. And in these wordes

## OF THE LETTERS.

wordes *Occio*, an eye: *Ginocchio*, a knee: which haue in the plurall *Occhi*, & *Ginochhi*: so *Finoccio*, Fennell, & *Finocchi*. But here I will note by the waye, that the syllable *Chi*, is to be pronounced more mildly in those wordes, then in *Stocchi*, arming swordes: *Fiocchi*, lockes of heare or woll, the whiche hathe otherwise in the singular nomber *Stocco*, & *Fiocco*. But this maner of pronunciation, who can teache by writing? Further this letter is doubled in *Sacco* a sacke, *Giaccio* I lye, *Ghiaccio*, a frolte. Lykewise in verbes compound with the preposition *AD*, the letter *D* being changed in to *C*, as we saide of late of the letter *B*, as *Accollo*, I doe welcome: *Accenso*, I doe nōp. *Accoppio*, I doe cople. Lastly in verbes beginning with *R A*, as *Racconciare*, to repaire: *Racommandare*, to recommiende.

Further, *D* is doubled in *Cadde*, which is the preterperfectense of the indicatiue mode, and thirde person singular, of the verbe *Càdo* or *Caglio*, I fall: and in *Càddero*, which is of the plurall nomber. It is doubled also in verbes compounde with the preposition *AD*, as are *Adduco*, I bring forth: *Addormo*, I fall on sleepe: *Addolisco*, I do sweeten: So likewyse in the verbe *Raddolcire*. There are that do double it also in the verbe *Traduco*, but that is not allowed of with some.

Also, *F* is doubled in these wordes *Offesa*, *Vfficio*, *Besse*, *Affanno*, and very many such like. Like-

wisē in verbes compounde with the preposition *AD*, as *Affermo*, I affirme: *Affretto*, I do make haste. The same is to be vnderstode of verbes compound with the preposition *DI*, as *Differisco*, *Diffido*, *Diffini'co*. And so likewise of many verbes, taking their originall from latin verbes that haue in the first syllable the preposition *OB*, *B*, being chaunged into *F*, in this wyse, *Offero*, *Offendo*, *Offisco*.

Besides, *G* is wont to be doubled, so often as *I* and *O*, or *I & A*, do meete together in a diphonge, so that they make one syllable: as is seene in these wordes, *Saggio*, *Saggia*, sage or wyse, which haue in the plurall *Saggi* & *Sagge*. Here is to be noted that the letter *I* of this last worde *Sagge*, and such like, is of very many wrongfully placed betweene *G* & *E*, to th'ende they maye saye *Saggie*, *Piaggie*, *Grèggie*: where they are to saye *Sagge*, wise, *Piagge*, Brymmes or Brinkes, *Grègge*, flockes. But contrarywyse when *I* and *O*, doe make two syllables, the *G* that goeth before them shalbe single, as *Privilégio*, *Régio*, *Litigio*, *Vestigio*: we doe saye also *Dioniso* & *Dionigi*, Dennys, *Ambrògio* & *Ambròsio*. Neither is double *G*, written in those words, that do ende two wayes in *I*, as are *Parisi* & *Parigi*, *Parrys*, *Tùnisi* and *Tùnigi*, *Lùysi* and *Lùugi*, *Malagisi* and *Malagini*. But it is doubled in those that come from the latin ending in *X*, as *Grex*, from whence *Grègge* or *Grèggia*, poeticall: from *Lex*, *Lègge*:

But

But from *Fex*, is made *Fèccu*, because the latine hath in the genitiue singular *Fecis*. And from *Rex*, is made *Rè*, aswell in the singular as in the plurall nomber, although Poetes may say sometimes in the plural *Regi*. It is doubled also in certaine verbes ending in *Go*, as *Lèggo*, *Correggo*, *Veggo*, & also *Vèggio*. In fine, it is doubled in verbes compound with the preposition *AD*, such as are *Agghiaccio*, *Aggiungo*, *Agguàglio*, & *Aggiornàrsi*.

There followeth *L*, whiche is founde double in these wordes, *Bello*, *Castello*, *Fratello*, *Fallo*, *Canàllo*, *Metàllo*, and many such like. Further, it is found doubled in the thirde personnes singular of the preterperfectense of the indicatiue mode, in those verbes that are of the first and fourth coniugation, when in th'ende there is added an article, as *Amollo* *V'dillo*. It is doubled also in verbes compounde with the preposition *AD*, as *Allàrgo*, *Allènjo*, *Alloggio*, *Alletto*, *Ellento*, The selfe same is donne in verbes wherevnto there is set before *Ra*, as is *Rallento*, *Rallegro*, *Rallùmo*. Also I will not omit how in prose the most parte doe vse to write, *Dèllo*, *Allo*, *Dàllo*, *Dèlli*, *Ali*, *Dàlli Della*, *Alla*, *Dàlla*, *Delle*, *Alle*, and *Dalle*: for *De lo*, *A lo*, *Dal lo*, *De li*, &c. as Poetes do write. But *Allì*, *Dallì*, & such like, I wolde not vse, although very many doe allowe of them.

As concerning the letter *M*, it is doubled in these wordes. *Dàrrima*, *Epigràmma*, *Fiamma*, *Gemma*,

*Gierusalenne*, *Boème*. Also it is doubled when *Mi* is put to a verbe in thende: as *Emmi*, it is to me: *Dànni*, giue me: *Fànni*, do me. Againe in the first personnes of the plurall nombur, of the preterperfectense of the indicatiue mode: As *Amànnmo*, we haue loued: *Valèmno*, we haue bene worthe: *Leggèmno*, we haue redde: *Vdimmo*, we haue harde: *Fummo*, we haue ben. Also in verbes compounde with the preposition *AD*, as *Ammaestro*, I do teache: *Ammonisco*, I do Adimonishe: *Ammiro*, I maruaile. We saye *Rammentare*, to call to remembrance.

Further, *N* is doubled in these nouines: *Dòmma*, *Madòmma*, *Sòmma*, *Anno*, *Affàmmo*, *Iugàmmo*, *Senno*, *Innocente*. It is doubled also in these wordes which are deriued from the latin nouines, wherein *M* goeth before *N*, as of *Somnus Sónno*, *Columna Colónna*, *Dannum Dàmmo*, *Scannum Scàmmo*, *Autumnus Autómmo*, & suchie other like. It happeneth likewise so in the thirde personnes plurall, of the presentense, of the indicatiue mode, of verbes that in the first person are of one syllable: wherefore *Ho*, I haue, hath *Hàmmo*, they haue: *Sto*, I stande, hath *Stanno*, they stande: *Fo*, I doo or make, hath *Fanno*, They doo or make: *Do*, I giue, hath *Dàmmo*, they giue. There is excepted *So* I am, which hath *Sónno* (They are) with a single *N*. The thirde personnes plurall of the future tense, in the indicatiue mode, haue also a double *N*, as *Amerànnno*, they shall

shal loue, *Valerànnno*, they shalbe worth: *Leggerànnno*, & *Uderànnno*. Lykewyse these preterperfectenses in the singular nombur shalbe writtē with double *N*, *Venni*, I haue come: *Venne* he hath come: *Tenni*, I haue hilde: *Tenne*, he hath hilde: in the plurall, *Vènnoro*, they haue come: *Ténnoro*, they haue hilde. Againe in verbes compounde with the preposition *AD*, as *Anrottàrsi*. To waxe night: *Annidàrsi*, to be neasted: *Annuntio*, I do tell tydings: *Annuliare*, to Adnull. Lastly it is doubled in verbes compounde with the preposition *In*, as *Innosiare*, & *Imanoràrsi*.

Now followeth *P*, which is doubled in these wordes: *Zoppo*, lame: *Appetito*, an appetite: *Doppio*, double: *Coppia*, as *Una coppia d'huomini da bene*, A couple of honest men: *Doppo* After, howbeit Poetes doe write *Dòpo*. It is doubled also in these preterperfectenses: *Ruppi*, I haue broken: *Rèppe*, he hath broken: *Ruppero*, they haue broken, *Sèppi*, I haue knowne: *Sèppe*. he hath knowne: *Sepero*, they haue knowne. So *Sappia* I may knowe: *Sappiamo*, we may knowe: *Sappiate*, you may knowe, *Sappiano*, they maye knowe. Againe it is doubled in certaine nouines proper: as *Filippo*, *Aristippo*, *Egèssippo*, *Ippolito*, *Ippodàmia*, *Gioseppe*. Also in verbes compounde with the preposition *AD*, as *Approuo*, *Appàre*. And in theſe that are compounde with *RA*, as *Rappòrto*, I report: *Rappèllo*, I repeale or call backe. And to conclude, in the verbe *Op-*

pongo, I laye against.

Neither wil I ouerpassē the letter *Q*, for al- though it be not doubled in any worde, neuer- thelesse in these wordes *Acqua*, water, *Acque* wa- ters: *Giacqui*, I haue layde: *Giacque*, he hath layde: *Giacquero*, they haue laide: & in like sorte of others that haue *C* before *Q*, it seemeth in the pronoun- cing to haue a sounde as though the *Q* were dou- ble. The same doth happen of these verbes *Noc- qui*, I haue hurt: *Nocque*, he hath hurte: *Nocquero*, they haue kurte: *Nacqui*, I haue bene borne: *Nác- que*, he hath bene borne: *Nacquero*, they haue ben borne: *Piacqui*, I haue pleased: *Piacque*, he hath pleased: *Piacquero*, they haue pleased. Againe, in the verbes *Acquistò*, I gette: *Acqueto*, as my acqueto, I do quiet me.

*R* is founde diuersly doubled in wordes: as first in verbes whose thirde personnes singular of the present tense in the indicatiue mode doe ende in *R*, such as are *Soccorre*, he doth succour, *Abbórrre*, he doth abhorre: *Córre*, he runneth. There is excepted *Móre*, he dieth. It is further- more doubled in verbes, out of whose middest, for elegancy of speache, there is taken awaye the syllable *Ne*, and *Glie*, which did go before the letter *R*, and an other *R* added in their place: wherevpon, of *Tenerò* is made *Terrò*, I shall holde: of *Venerò* is made *Verrò*, I shall come: of *Coglierò Corrò*, I shall gather: *Cógliere*, *Córre*,

to

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to gather: *Venerei*, *Verrci*, I should come: It is also doubled in these wordes, *Curro*, a caite: *Tórre*, a tower: *Térra*, *Arra*, *Orrendo*, which are noumes: and in verbes, as *Narro*, I shewe: *Attérro*, I cast to the ground: *Serro*, I shutte: *Afferro*, I grype or holdefast: *Sotterro*, I put in to the grounde. Lastly in verbes compounde with the preposition *A D*, as *Arrestársi*, to be arrested: *Arríschio*, I doe hazarde: *Arriuo*, I doe arriue: *Arricchire*, to en- ryche: *Arrostisco*, I do roste.

*S* is also doubled, for we saye *Càffa*, a chest: *Osso*, a bone: *Fòss*, a dytche. There are also verbes, as *Pòss*, I can: *Arrossisco*, I blushe. Furthermore it is doubled in these noumes which are takē from the latine wordes, hauing the letter *X*: and by that means of *Saxum*, is made *Sasso*, a stome: of *Luxu- ria*, *Lussuria*, lust: of *Fixus*, *Fiss*, and *Fitto*, fixed: of *Alexander*, *Alessandro*: of *Dixit*, *Disse*, he hath saide: of *Vixi*, *Vissi*, I haue liued: of *Rexi*, *Rèss*, I haue ruled: of *Texo*, *Tèss*, I do weave. Againe it is doubled in noumes that come from the latines hauing *P*, and *S*: as for *Ipse*, we maye saye *Eſſo*. he: for *Gypsum*, *Gesso*, plaister: for *script*, *Scrisse*, he hath written. But *P*, is retaine in these noumes proper *Ipsifile*, *Ipsicratea*, & *Capsa* the proper name of a citye. And I shall note by the way, how *P* is taken awaye, when it goeth before the letter *S*, as *Sàt- mo* for *Psalmus*.. Further, it is doubled in wordes that come from the latine, hauing *B* before *S*, as

*Affolto* from *Absolutus* absolute: *Asserto* from *absorptus*, supped vp. *Affente* from *Absens*, absent *Affemio* from *abstemius*, that absteineth from drinke. *Affentio* from *absynthium*, wormewood. It is doubled also in the last syllable of the preter imperfectense of the optatiue mode, singular nomber: as *Amassi*, I did loue, or thou dideſt loue: *Amasse*, he dyd loue: and in lyke forte in th' other coniugations. And also when it is of the plurall nomber, in a middle syllable: as *Amassimo*, wee did loue, *Amassero*, they did loue. Lykewife in the preterperfectense of the indicatiue mode, of verbes of the thirde coniugation: as *Percōſſi*, I haue ſtryken: *Percōſſe*, he hath ſtryken: *Percōſſero*, they haue ſtryken. Againe in verbes compounde with the preposition *AD*, as *Affaggo*, I do assay: *Aſſalto*, I do assaulte: *Aſſicuro*, I do auſuer: *Aſſegno*, I do affygne: *Aſſordo*, I make deafe: *Aſſomiglio*, I do reſemble. We ſaye *Raffumo*, I take againe: & *Raffetto*, I do ſet or agree.

Touching the letter *T*, it is founde also doubled in these wordes which come from the latin, hauing *B*, *C*, or *P*, before *T*: herevpon it is, that for *Obtusus* we ſaye *Ottino*, dull or blunt: for *obtineo* *Ottengo*, I doe obtaine: for *octo* *Otto* eight: for *doctus* *Dotto* learned: for *factus* *Fatto* donne or made: for *baptismus* *Battēſimo* baptisme: for *septem* *Sette* ſeuен: for *ruptus* *Rotto* broken: and for *corruptus* *Corrotto* corrupt. Howbeit Petrarke hath written

written *Rapto* of *raptus*, a snatching or taking awaye: Whereby he woulde make a difference betwene the noume *Rapto*, and the aduerbe *Ratto*, ſwyftly: It is doubled againe in these diminutives *Poueretto*, a little poore wretche: *Librètto*, a little booke *Fanciulletto*, a little childe: *Boschetto*, a little wood. And to conclude in verbes compounde with the preposition *AD*, as *Attrifto*, I make ſorrowfull: *Attero*, I cast to the grounde, &c.

*V* is doubled in these verbes *Auenientarſi*, to be cast. *Auenertire*, to aduertyſe or admoniſhe. *Auincnarſi*, to Approche. *Aunedersi*, to be adwares. *Auontirſi*, to make avow. *Auanalersi*, to vſe any thing of an others or an others trauell. Notwithſtanding, *Auenire*, and not *Auenenire*, is to be written as many will haue it: For because *Auenenire*, is not deriuued from the verbe *Aduenio*, but from the verbe *Euenit*, to happen or come to paſſe: the which ſignification doth aptly agree to *Auenire*.

Further touching the letters *X*, *Y*, & *K*, wee ought not to be ignorant, how they are in no vſe with the Italiās, for that they are not nōbred amō-geſt the other letters. For in ſteade of *Y* they vſe *I*: for *K*, *C*: and for *X*, they vſe *S*: as we haue ſhewed before, either doubled in the middeft of a worde, or ſometymes ſingle in the middeft of a worde, and alwayes ſingle in the beginning. And therfore in what belongeth to the beginning, we ſaye *Senōcrate*, for *Xenocrates*: *Senofōnte* for *Xenophon*:

and *Serse* for *Xerxes*.

Lastly the letter *Z*, which is last of all the letters, that the Italians doe vse, is doubled when it is placed betwene two vouelles: as in *Bellezza*, *Dolcezza*, *Gentilezza*. But when any consonant goeth before it, then is it put single: as in *Speranza*, *partenza*, *Licenza*, *Sapienza*. But here is to be noted, that *Z* is not rightly doubled in this worde *Mèzo*, although it be betwene two vouelles: Notwithstanding Petrarke hath donne otherwayes, being brought therunto for necessities sake in th'endes of his verses, for the keping of his rysme. For when we pronounce *Mèzo*, it appereth plainly ( who that obserueth the Italian pronunciation ) not to be pronounced like vnto *Pezzo*, a peece: *Anèzzo*, accustomed, and suchelike. And because sometymes, not onely like consonantes are doubled in a worde, but also diuerse: and not only doubled, but are founde also tripled: therfore I do iudge it necessary to declare the reason therof. This therfore is first to be considred, how that the Italian speache doth not suffer two like consonantes to be put before wordes. For if any shoulde thus write, *Soperbo*, *Vuenere*, he shoulde not do Italian like. And yet, there is no lack, but that two diuerse consonantes maye be set before in very many wordes, as maye beseeue in *Spèro*, *Stùdio*, *Scàrico*, *Prezzo*. yet, and somtymes three also are founde before in Italian wordes:

wordes: as in *Stràda*, *Stràle*, *Stratagèma*, *Stràno*, *Stringo*, *Stretto*, *Sprèzzo*, *Splendore*, *Splèndido*, *Scriuuo*. Further, thcre cannot be put three diuerse consonantes in the middest of a worde, and therfore wee saye not, *Constante*, *Transformo*, *Transmuto*, *Obstáculo*, *Sobstègno*, *Postpòsto*: But *Constante*, *Traf-formo*, *Trasmuto*, *Ostáculo*, *Sostègno*, *Pospòsto*: There are excepted, *Mòstro*, *Sempre*, *Sepòlcro*, *Tempo*, *Abbrènio*, *Accresco*, *Attrauerso*.

Moreouer, *H* thorough vse of a knowne aspiration, ought not to remaine vñknowen: and how that of the most Italian writers it is put almost into all those wordes, that wee receiue from the latines, and in the which the latines them selues doe vse an aspiration: as in *Huomo*, from *homo*: *Hu-mano*, from *humanus*: *Ho*, from *Habeo*, &c. But since in our age the cause is taken awaye, why the vse of a knowne aspiration is sought for, surely me thinketh th'effete ought to cease: that is, that *H* be no more put into Italian wordes ( as wee doe pronounce very fewe of them ) for a signe of a more grosse spirite. And notwithstanding that the vse of this aspiration seemeth to me, to be coupled to fewe wordes, yet surely it is chieflye to be retained in this worde *Huomo*, to hide the soulenesse, that this diphonge *VO*, (being placed as it were in the heade) seemeth to bringe vnto this noume. Further, it is not to be remoued from this verbe *Ho*, I haue: and that for a difference to be

and *O*, a voice of separation. Againe, betwene *Ha* had betwene that *Ho* and *O*, an aduerbe of calling, (he hath) and *A*, the preposition seruing to the Datiue case. Lastly, to th'ende it maye be preserued in these syllables, *Che*, *Chi*, *Ghe*, *Ghi*, in the which assuredly there is a signe of a more grosse spirit, whereby these syllables do differ from them which haue *Ce*, *Ci*, *Ge*, *Gi*. For what the difference is, whether way thou shalt pronounce: they rightly knowe, that haue the Italian manner of pronouncing.

Touching that which doth belongeto the voulles, it is to be knowne howe they do cleave together in diphthonges: which are *AV*: as *Aura*, *Laura*, *Mauro*.

*EV*, as *Euro*, th'east winde: *Sceuro*, deuided or seperated:

*IE*, as *Viene*, he commineth: *Briue*, Brief: *Tiene*, he holdeth: *Ieri*, yesterday: *Pieno* full: *Fieno* heye.

*IA*, as *Cianciare*, to bable: *Ciance*, bablings or trifles: *Bianco*, white: *Caccia*, hunting.

*IO*, as *Fiore*, a flower: *Sciocco*, foolish: *Sciolgo*, I loose: *Scioperato*, vnoccupied.

*IV*, as *Curma*, a company: *Schiuma*, froth or skume: *Piu*, more: *Giù*, downe.

*I VO*, as *Figliuolo*, a sonne: *Guoco*, playe or sporte.

*VO*, as *Huomo*, a man: *Vopo*, neede: *Vouo*, an egge: *Buono*, good: *Cuoco*, a cooke.

*VI* as

*V I*, as *Guida*, a guide: *Piacqui*, I haue pleased: *Acquisto*, I gett: *Quinto*, fiew.

*VE*, as *Piacque*, It hath pleased: *Acque*, waters: *Adunque*, Then or therfore, *Lingue*, tonges,

*VA*, as *Acqua*, water: *Lingua*, a tounge: *Guadagno*, gaine.

*AI*, as *Fai*, thou makest: *Stai*, thou standest: *Amari*, I haue loued: *Lai*, lamentacions: *Farai*, thou shalt make.

*EA*, as *Guai*, woes or sorowes.

*IE*, as *Miei*, myne.

*EI*, as *Lei*, shee: *Costei*, this woman: *Sei*, be thou

*VOI*, as *Tuoi*, thyne: *Suo*, theyrs: *Buoi*, oxen: *Vuoi*, wilt thou.

Here is to be remembred, that althoughe *Tuò*, *Suo*, *Io*, *Lèi*, *Lùi*, *Nòi*, *Vòi*, *Tuoi*, *Suo*, *Miei*, *Vuoi*, *Buoi*, for the most part be of one fillable, aswell in prose as in verse, yet towching verse, they are alwayes in th'ende two fillables.

Neither will I omitt how farre the pronunciation of voulles, is to be obserued: *O* and *E* are pronounced somtymes more darckely and somtymes more clearly. And most darckly in these wordes, *Amore*, *Colore*, *Ardore*, and such like. But *E* is pronounced more clearly in this worde *Erba*: and *O*, in this worde *Ottima*. Neuerthelesse the manner of pronouncing, can not be shewed by writing: wherefore it is to be learned of him, that hath th'Italian tounge.

**T**HE Italian speache hath certaine articles which

B ij

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are set before noumes improper: whereof some be masculine, and some feminine: and that aswell in the singular:as in the plural number, as hereafter appeareth.

Arti- cles.	Masculine	Singular number.	<i>Il, lo: the, him, it.</i>
		Plurall number.	<i>i, li, gli: the, them.</i>
Feminine		Sing. nom.	<i>La: the, her, it.</i>
		Plur. nom.	<i>Le: the, them.</i>

It lacketh cases: wherin as it is like vnto the Hebrue tongue, so is it vnlke, either to the Greke, or Latine tonges. Wherfore in varying of the articles, by sundry cases, it taketh these prepositions: *De* for the genitiue: *A* for the datiuue, & *Da* for the ablatiuue. In the vocatiue, it vseth for a signe of that case *O*, an aduerbe of calling. In the nominatiue & accusatiue, Articles are also vsed:as hereafter it may appeare.

Arti- cles.	Mas- cu- line.	Singula- r number.	Nominatiue: <i>Il, lo: the, it.</i>
			Genitiue: <i>Del, dello: of the, him, it.</i>
Arti- cles ioyned to other pre- positions.	Masc.	Datiue: <i>Al, allo: to the, him, it.</i>	
		Accusatiue: <i>il, lo: him, it.</i>	
Arti- cles ioyned to other pre- positions.	Masc.	Vocatiue: <i>o, o,</i>	
		Ablatiue, <i>Dal, dallo: from the, him, it.</i>	

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Mas- cu- line.	Plur. nomb.	Nomi. <i>i, li, gli: the.</i>
		Geni. <i>de i, de' delli, degli: of the, the.</i>
Arti- cles.	Sing. nomb.	Dati. <i>a i, a', alli, à gli: to the, the.</i>
		Accu. <i>i, li, gli: the, them.</i>
Femi- nine.	Plur. nomb.	Voca. <i>o, o.</i>
		Abla. <i>da i, da', dalli, dagli: from the, them.</i>
Arti- cles.	Sing. nomb.	Nomin. <i>la: the, it.</i>
		Geni. <i>della, or de la: of the, her, it.</i>
Femi- nine.	Plur. nomb.	Dati. <i>alla, or à la: to the, her, it.</i>
		Accu. <i>la: the, her, it.</i>
Ne, in	Plur. nomb.	Voca. <i>o: o.</i>
		Ab. <i>dalla, or da la: from the, her, it.</i>
Arti- cles ioyned to other pre- positions.	Per, for, by, or tho- rough	Nélio, <i>Nel: in the, it.</i>
		Nélli, <i>Ne gli, Ne i, Ne' in the.</i>
Arti- cles ioyned to other pre- positions.	Per la	Nella: <i>in the, it.</i>
		Nelle: <i>in the.</i>
Arti- cles ioyned to other pre- positions.	Per le	Per lo, <i>Pel, Pello: for by, or through the, it.</i>
		Per li, <i>Per gli: Pelli, Per i, Pe i, Pe, for by, or through the.</i>
Arti- cles ioyned to other pre- positions.	Per la	Per la} <i>for, by, or through the, it</i>
		Per le} <i>for, by, or through the, it</i>

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*Con lo, Col, Còllo:* with the, with it,  
*Con li, Congli, Colli, Co i, Co:*  
 with the.  
*Con la, Colla,* with the.  
*Con le, Colla,* with the.

## Of the vse of th' Articles.

All articles almost, are vsually placed before noumes common: I say almost, bycause sometimes th' article *la*, is placed before noumes proper: as in his place shalbe shewed.

*Lo.*

Th' article *lo*, is to go before wordes begynning with a vouel: but the letter *O* is cut of; & an Apostrophe set in the place, after this sorte: *l' Amore, l' Onore, : And therefore they are pronounced as though they were written Lamore, Lonore.*

But here is to be noted, that the Thuscan Italiains are accustomed to take awaye *I*, from those wordes which are compounde with this preposition *In*, and to adde an Apostrophe to the vouell of th' article: thus, *Lo' imperatore* in the singular nomber: and *Gli' imperatori* in the plurall: and so of others like. Howbeit, I wold not haue the (though *Boccace* be their author) to be imytated in this: since it is an affected kinde of speache. Further, since an Apostrophe is a signe of a vouell missing to what ende is it set to the article, to whome there is nothing missing? Besides, the signe of such a lacke doth

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doth rather appertaine to the letters consonantes depriued of their vouelles, then to the selfe vouelles. To conclude, those wordes *Imperatore* and *Imperatori* may seeme (as me thinketh viiustly beheaded, in taking from them the letter *I*, from whence they do begyn.

And now to our matter: *Lo* is also to go before wordes that do begyn with two sundry consonants, whereof the first shalbe *S*: in this wise: *Lo Spirito, lo Stomaco, lo Scacciato* a cast of: *lo Stato, lo Strale* a shafte or arrowe.

In like sorte it is to be vsed, being ioyned with a preposition: as *Dello Spirito*, of the spirite: *Allo Spirito*, to the spirite: *Dallo Spirito*, from the spirite: *Per lo spirito*, for, by, or through the spirite: *Con lo Spirito*, with the spirite: *Nello Spirito*, in the spirite.

In fine, this article *Lo* is set before this noume *Il Quale*, & that in the beginning of a verse: wherfore we say, *lo Quale.*

*Il.*

Th' article *Il* is to be placed before wordes that do begyn with a consonante: as *Il Re, il Principe, il Ciclo, &c.*

And bothe *Lo* and *Il*, doe goe before verbes of the infinitiue mode, obseruing th' aforesaid order in the begynning of the letters: as *l'Amare, il dire, lo Scrivere.*

The which order is to be obserued with these masculine articles in the plurall nomber: for *I*, is set

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before wordes beginning with a consonant: as *i Principi, i Re, i Celi.*

But *Li* and *Gli*, do go before wordes begynning with a vouell as *Li* or *gli Amori, li* or *gli Onori, li* or *gli Esercisti.*

Howbeit when the vouell shall be *I*, wherwith the worde following the article doth begin then shall th' article *Gli*, be placed before it: and notwithstanding forgo his vouell in this sorte: *Gli Iniqui, Gli Impii, Gli Ingasti. &c.*

*Li* and *Gli*, are also placed before wordes, that doe begyn with two diuerse consonantes: whereof the first shalbe *S*: as *Gli Spiriti, Gli Strali, Gli Stenti*, the tormētes: *Gli Scōmodi*, the discōmodities, &c.

The same is to be donne when they are ioyned to prepositions: for we saye *De i Re*, and not *De gli Re*, and so by the other cases.

But here is to be noted, that th' article *I*, for the most parte is taken away, and an Apostrophe set in place therof, in this sorte, *De' fatti tuoi* for *De i fatti tuoi*: So is *A* also vsed for *A i, Da* for *Da i, Co* for *Co i, Ne* for *Ne i*, and *Pe* for *Pe i*. And it behoueth that this be donne with iudgemēt, the which, (who that so can) is rather attained by reading of approved auctors, then by any arte.

Besides we say *Delli Spiriti*, and not *Dei Spiriti, A ghi or Alli Spiriti*. But not *A i Spiriti, &c.*

Further, the preposition *Per*, will alwayes require the articles *Lo, Li, or Gli*, without obseruing any rule of the letters, wherewith the wordes fol-

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following do begyn: as *Per lo petto, Per gli fianchi*, And many times they say, *Pe' monti, Pe' pian*: in steade of those formes of speache that haue *Per li monti, Per li pian*: that is, by the mountaines, by the plaines.

These forsaide articles being ioyned with prepositions are none otherwayes vsed, then if they were without them: wherefore we saye, *Dell' Amore, De gli Amori, All' ingusto, A gl' ingusto*: & after the same manner, throughout all th' other cases, aswell of the singular, as of the plurall number.

## L A.

Touching the feminine article, *L A*, it is for the moste parte geuen to noumes common: as when we saye *La tanola, La bārca, La scuola*: and sometimes to noumes proper: as *Boccace* did in saying, *La Belcolore, La Fiammetta, &c.*

Where it behoueth to note, how this article is set whole and perfect, before wordes that begyn with a consonant: as next before it appeareth: and as often as it is set before wordes beginning with a vouell, it is depriued of the letter *A*, & an Apostrophe added in this wise, *l' Animaz, l' Onestà, l' Amicitia.*

In like sorte is *Le* to be vsed, being the plurall nomber to the article *La*: Sauing it is not geuen to noumes proper. So that we saye, *Le stelle, Le donne, lykewise: L' ànime, L' amicitie, L' iniquità, L' imprese.*

The same order is to be obserued, when this article is coupled to prepositions: For we saye in the singular nomber: *Della stella, Alla stella, Dalla stella, Per la stella, Con la stella, Nella stella, Dell' anima, All'anima &c.* But in the plurall nomber. *Delle stelle, Alle stelle, &c. Dell'anime, All'anime: &c.*

### Of a Noume.

Euery Italian noume doth end in some vouell, as *Dio, e Angolo Cielo Huomo*. and others almost innumerable..

But yet sometimes they doe forgo it, chieflye in wordes, where those letters that the latines doe call liquides, *videlicet, L, N, and R,* doe precede the last vouell: as *Dèbil, Fel, Mel, Fedel, Van, Pensér,* for *Débile, Fèle, Mèle, Fedele, Vàn, Pensiero.*

And this is vsually donne, when the worde following shall begyn with a consonant: as *Van desio, Pensier canuto:* that is, a vaine desire, a graue thought. Also *Fedel compagno, Mel dolce:* where no Apostrophe is added, bycause they doe not forgoe their vouelles for others following: and therefore we say *Gran cosa, Buòn Christiano, San Paolo:* for *Grande Cosa, Buono, Cristiano, Santo Paolo:* which last manner of speaches are much more improper, then the former.

But from this rule are excepted these noumes, *Collo, a necke, Apollo, Volo, a flight, Affanno griefe, Inganno deceite, Oscuro, Duro, & Chiaro.* For hardly we say *Col, Apol, Vol, Affan, Ingan, Oscur, Dur*

*Dur, Chiar:* although Petrarke (and that very selome) hath vsed these two last.

Neyther do these words *Animo, Abisso, Peggia, Sostegno:* and such like: suffer any abridging.

Further th' Italian noues, doe vse to let slipp the last vouell, when the worde that followeth doth begin with a vouell, and for the vouell omitted to write an Apostrophe, thus: *Vost' occhi, Molt' anni, &c.* Whervpon, it doth appeare to be chiefly in vse in noumes adiectives.

Lastly, the Italian poetes do deprive many noumes, not of theire vouelles onely, but of theire last syllables: or at least doe take from those syllables *L:* for to obserue number in verse: whervpon it is, that they say sometimes, *Anima' and Amàr* for *Animali: Lacciu' for Lacciuoli: Cana' & Canai* for *Canalli: Be' and Bei* for *Belli: Que' and Qui* for *Quelli: Ta' and Tài* for *Tali: Qua' and Quài* for *Quali.*

Howbeit this is nothing at all vsed, when the worde that followeth doeth begyn with a vouell: as the writings of approued auctors in sundrye places beare witnesse.

### Of the ending of Noumes.

Proper names of men and the singu- lar nōber do end in.	A, Auëa, Pitàgora, Lucà, Andrèa, Porsena, E, Cesare, Aristotile, Scipione, Platone. I, Giouann, Luigi, Dionigi. O, Alessandro, Pietro, Paolo. V, Giesù, Artù.
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Proper names of Cities, the mascul gender do ende in.

E, Lidne.	S, I. Parigi, Brindisi, Ragùsi.
O, Milano, Còmo, Pesaro.	V, Corfù, Cefalù, Perù.

Proper names of families ending in.

A, Colonna, Carràfa, Gonzàga, Cossé Aùstria, Aragònà.	E, Dèntice, Pònte, Èste.
I, Medici, Gritti, Piccolomini, Vènti, Tornaquinci, Doni, &c.	I, or O, Quirini & Quirino, Soderini and Soderino, &c.
I, or E, Caualcànti or Caualcànte, O, Auolo, Toledo.	

Further, these surnames are not vsed after one self manner and therfore it shall not be amyſſe to shew you how they are vsed in speach: for we say Pompeò Colonna, Pompey Columna, Maria Colonna, Mary Columna. I Colonnæ: those of Columna.

We say further Carlo d' Austria: Quei della casa d' Austria Ferrànte, d' Aragònà: Quel d' Aragona: for Aragonesi doth signifie those that are affected to that familie.

Touching the seconde sorte: we saye Camillo Dèntice, Diàna, Dèntice, Il Dèntice, I Dèntuci, le Denzici. Againe Andrea Pònte, or da Ponte: Caterina Pònte, Il Pònte, or da casa Pònte, Quel, or Queda casa pònte. Also Ercole da Este, Caterina da Este, Querda Este.

The surnames of the thirde sorte are thus vsed: for

we

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we say: Cosmo Medici, or Cosmo de' Medici: Lucretia Medici or de' Medici: Il Medici, I Medici:

So Francesco Dòni, Giovanna Dòni, Il Dòni: likewise Alessandro Piccolomini, Il Piccolomini, Portia Piccolomini, la Piccolomini.

We say further Pietro Quirini, or Quirino: Camilla de' Quirini, or Quirina, but not Camilla Quirini: which is not in vſe. Againe it is rightly faide il Quirino, , but not il Quirini. But if any shall obieete, why is it rightly faide? il Medici, il Deni: I answere, that the surnames of Medici and Dòni haue none other termination that is in vſe. But the surname Quirini hath bothe Quirino for the men, and Quirina for the women. By this means we say Antonia Quirina, and not Quirini, but de' Quirini: where, notwithstanding we may say Caterina Medici, and not Medica.

Likewise the examples of the fifte sorte shalbe, Guido Caualcànte or Caualcànti: Il Caualcante, I Caualcanti: Giulia Caualcànte,

And touching those of the last sorte, we say Alfonso, d' Aualo, Pietro di Toledo.

Noumes appellatiues of the masc. gēder and singular number doe ende in	A, Sofista, Poëta, Profeta, Podestà, Piñeta.
	E, Onore, Amore, Colore, and Fante, which is of the fe. gēder, also Signore.
	O, & E, Caualiero with the Poetes, or Caaliere (with those that write in prose) of the which sorte there are many other like noumes.

This noume *Pari* doth belonge to bothe genders: wherefore we say *l'Pàrituo*, *l'Pari vostri*. *Le pàritùe*, *Le pàri vòstre*: that is, thyne, or your like, and this onely in the plurall number. For in the singular we saye *Tùo pari*, and *Tuà pari*, that is thy like.

We say further, *en Pàio di Calze: due pàia*, *tre pàia*, *quattro pàia*, &c. *Di polli*: by the which forme of speaches, it is apparante what difference there is betwene *Pari*, *Pàio*, and *Pàia*: for *Pari* declarereth similitude, *Pàio* and *Pàia*, fellowship.

But the reader is here to be admonished, that these wordes *Pàio*, *Pari*, and *Pàia*, doe belong also vnto the verbe *Parere*, to seeme. In this forte.

### Indicatiue.

<i>Io Pàio</i>	I seeme.
<i>Tu Pari</i>	Thou seemest.

### Subiunctiue,

<i>Io Pàia</i>	He seeme.
<i>Tu Pàia</i>	Thou seemest.
<i>Coltu Pàia</i>	I seeme.

Noumes ad-  
iectiues of the  
singular nöber  
and mas. géder  
do ende in.

{ *O*, *Diuino*, *Bello*, *Vmâno*, *Fiero*, *Altiero*, *Orrendo*, *Ornato*, &c.

*E*, *Celeste*, *Fedele*, *Dolce*, *Vmile*, &c.

(which are also of the femin. gender.

Touching these noumes, when they are of the plurall number, they do ende all in *I*, as doe *Huomin*, *Ciel*, *Angeli*, &c. And that aswell when they  
ende

ende in *O*, in the singular number: as when they  
ende in *E*.

Notwithstanding such are excepted as in the  
plurall number haue double terminations: that is  
in *I*, and are of the masculine gender: and in *A*,  
chaunging the masculine géder in to the feminine  
as here following doth appeare.

Noumes in the plurall number en-	<i>A</i> , <i>Dita</i> , <i>Labbra</i> , & <i>Labbia</i> , <i>Ginocchia</i> ,
	<i>Braccia</i> , <i>Legna</i> , <i>Vestigia</i> , <i>Risa</i> , &c.
<i>I</i> , <i>Diti Labbri</i> , <i>Ginocchi</i> , <i>Bracci</i> , <i>Legni</i> ,	
ding in. <i>Vestigij</i> , <i>Risi</i> .	

But those that ende in *A*, are most in vse with  
such as write in prose.

And surely, noumes of the semi. gender doe not  
ende after that maner: as it may hereafter appeare.

Proper names of women the singular nöber do ende in.	<i>A</i> , <i>Cornelia</i> , <i>Laura</i> , <i>Tullia</i> , <i>Lucretia</i> ,
	<i>Maria</i> , &c.

<i>E</i> , <i>Beatrice</i> , <i>Rachèle</i> , <i>Berenice</i> , <i>Pénélope</i> , &c.	<i>E</i> , <i>Beatrice</i> , <i>Rachèle</i> , <i>Berenice</i> , <i>Pénélope</i> , &c.
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<i>O</i> , <i>Glicerio</i> , <i>Calisto</i> , <i>Dido</i> , <i>Safô</i> , <i>Calippo</i> , <i>Ino</i> , &c.	<i>O</i> , <i>Glicerio</i> , <i>Calisto</i> , <i>Dido</i> , <i>Safô</i> , <i>Calippo</i> , <i>Ino</i> , &c.
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Proper names of Cities of the feminine gender ending in.	<i>A</i> , <i>Roma</i> , <i>Venetia</i> , <i>Padona</i> , <i>Verona</i> , <i>Firenze</i> , &c.
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<i>E</i> , <i>Anignone</i> , <i>Cartagine</i> , <i>Atene</i> .	<i>E</i> , <i>Anignone</i> , <i>Cartagine</i> , <i>Atene</i> .
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<i>I</i> , <i>Napoli</i> , <i>Costantinopoli</i> .	<i>I</i> , <i>Napoli</i> , <i>Costantinopoli</i> .
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<i>O</i> , <i>Corinto</i> , <i>Sesto</i> , <i>Abido</i> , <i>Effeso</i> , <i>Argo</i> .	<i>O</i> , <i>Corinto</i> , <i>Sesto</i> , <i>Abido</i> , <i>Effeso</i> , <i>Argo</i> .
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<i>A</i> , <i>Animâ</i> , <i>Amicitia</i> , <i>Donna</i> , <i>Signora</i> .	<i>A</i> , <i>Animâ</i> , <i>Amicitia</i> , <i>Donna</i> , <i>Signora</i> .
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<i>E</i> , <i>Opinione</i> , <i>Lettione</i> , <i>Affettione</i> .	<i>E</i> , <i>Opinione</i> , <i>Lettione</i> , <i>Affettione</i> .
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<i>O</i> , <i>Mâno</i> .	<i>O</i> , <i>Mâno</i> .
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## TH' ARTICLES.

Noumes appellatiues of the feminine gender and singular number ending in.

{ A & E }	A, Onestà, Arma, Lòda Fròda, Frònda, àld.
	E, Onestate, Arme, Lode, Fròde, Frònde, ale.
{ V & E }	E, Virtùte, Seruitùte, Grùe: V, Virtù, Scrutù, Grù,
{ A & O }	A, Orècchia, Fòglia, Cérchia Chiòstra, G'elsa,
	O, Orècchio, Fòglio, Cérchio Chiòstro, Gelsò.

But when they ende in *O*, they are of the masculine gender *Orècchia*, and *Fòglia* are often in vse, as are *Cérchio*, *Chiòstro*, and *Gelsò*: but the reste not so.

Noumes adiectiues of the feminine gender and singular number ending in

{ A, Rca, &c.	A, Biùna, Bèlla, Druina, Ornata, Fiera
	Rca, &c.
{ E, Fedèle, Crudele, Forte: the which are also of the masculine gender.	E, Fedèle, Crudele, Forte: the which are also of the masculine gender.

Further, such noumes shall haue *I* in the plurall number, as in the last place haue *E*, in the singular: But if in the singular they haue *A*, they shall haue *E* in the plurall. Where vpon it is, that those that haue double terminations in the singular nomber, haue them also double in the plural: as here following it maye appeare.

Sing.

## TH' ARTICLES.

{ A, Fontàna	A, Fontàna	{ E, Fontàne	{ I, Fonti
{ E, Fònte			
{ A, Arma	A, Arma	{ E, àrme	{ I, àrmi
{ E, Arme			
{ V, Virtù	V, Virtù	{ E, Virtùte	{ V, Virtù
{ E, Virtùte			
{ A, Bontà	A, Bontà	{ E, Bontàte	{ I, Bontati
{ E, Bontàte			
{ A, Orècchia	A, Orècchia	{ O, Orecchio	{ E, Orèchie
{ E, Orecchio			
{ I, Orècchi			

But *Manò*, thorough a certaine vse off speach, though it be of the feminine gender, doth end (in the singular nōber) in *O*, as *Mano*: whervpon it followeth, that in the plural it doth end in *I*, as *Mani*.

## Of the declining of Noumes.

Although th'Italian tonge( as wee haue before declared in the declining of the articles) hath neither cases, nor declension of noumes as are in the Latine, and Greeke tonges: yet doth it receiue all manner of variation: which is suche, as doth de-

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pende upon prepositions, either by them selues alone, or ioyned with th'articles.

The 1. Example with th'articles ioyned to prepositions.

<i>Nomin singul.</i>	<i>L' Amico</i>	The frende
<i>Genit.</i>	<i>Dell' Amico</i>	Of the frende
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>All' Amico</i>	To the frende
<i>Accus.</i>	<i>L' Amico</i>	The frende
<i>Vocat.</i>	<i>O Amico</i>	O frende
<i>Ablat.</i>	<i>Dall' Amico</i>	From the frende.
<i>Nom plur.</i>	<i>Gli Amici</i>	The frendes.
<i>Genit.</i>	<i>De gli Amici</i>	Of the frendes
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>A gli Amici</i>	To the frendes
<i>Accus.</i>	<i>Gli Amici</i>	The frendes
<i>Vocat.</i>	<i>O Amici</i>	O frendes
<i>Ablat.</i>	<i>Da gli Amici</i>	From the frendes.

The vse of the 1. Example through all the Cases and Numbers.

<i>Nom sing.</i>	<i>L' Amico</i>	vènne: A frende hath come.
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Mi ricordo dell' amico</i>	I do remember me of a frende.
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Compiaccio all' amico</i>	I please (or contente) a frende.
<i>Accus.</i>	<i>Amo l' amico</i>	I loue a frende.
<i>Vocat.</i>	<i>O amico vieni</i>	Oh frende come.
<i>Ablat.</i>	<i>Mi parto dell' amico</i>	I departe from a frende
	<i>Nom.</i>	

*Nom. plu.* *Gli amici* vènnero: the frendes hath come.  
*Gen.* *Mi ricordo de gli amici*: I do remember me of the frendes.

*Dat.* *Compiaccio à gli amici*: I please (or contente) the frendes.

*Accus.* *Amo gli amici*: I loue the frendes.

*Vocat.* *O amici venite*: Oh frendes come.

*Ablat.* *Mi parto da gli amici*: I departe from the frendes.

The 2. example with prepositions onely

<i>Nom. sing.</i>	<i>Amico</i>	Frende
<i>Genit.</i>	<i>di amico</i>	of a frende
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>ad amico</i>	to a frende
<i>Accus.</i>	<i>amico</i>	frende
<i>Vocat.</i>	<i>amico</i>	frende
<i>Ablat.</i>	<i>da amico</i>	from a frende
<i>Nom. plur.</i>	<i>Amici</i>	Frendes.
<i>Genit.</i>	<i>di amici</i>	offrendes
<i>Dati.</i>	<i>ad amici</i>	to frendes
<i>Accus.</i>	<i>amici</i>	frendes
<i>Vocat.</i>	<i>amici</i>	frendes
<i>Ablat.</i>	<i>da amici</i>	from frendes.

The vse of the 2. example through all the Cases.

<i>Nom. singul.</i>	<i>Fù amico vero</i>	He was a true frende.
<i>Genit.</i>	<i>Non è ufficio di amico</i>	It is not the office (or duty of a frende.

Dat. *Io ne parlai ad amico fidato.* I haue spoken ther-  
of to a trusty frende.

Acc. *Mai non visitai amico à me più caro dico.* I dyd  
neuer visit a frende more deare to me then thou;

Vocat. *Amico vieni.* Frende come.

Ablat. *Da amico, come sei tu, ricèuo ogni cosa in buona  
parte:* From a frende as thou art, I receiue euery  
thing in good parte.

Nom.plur. *Furono amici veri:* They were true frēdes.

Genit. *Non è ufficio di amici:* It is not the office (or  
duty) of frendes.

Dat. *Io ne parlai ad amici fidati:* I haue spoken there-  
of to trusty frendes.

Accu. *Mai non visitai amici à me più cari di voi:* I dyd  
neuer visite frendes more deare to me then you.

Vocat. *Amici venite.* Frendes come.

Ablat. *Da amici come sei voi, ricèuo ogni cosa in buo-  
na parte:* From frendes as you are, I receiue euery  
thing in good parte.

The 3.example with the article *I L.*

<i>Nom.singul.</i>	<i>Il maestro</i>	the maister
<i>Genit.</i>	<i>del maestro</i>	of the maister
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>al maestro</i>	to the maister
<i>Accus.</i>	<i>il maestra</i>	the maister
<i>Vocat.</i>	<i>ô maestro</i>	ô maister
<i>Ablat.</i>	<i>dal maestro</i>	from the maister
<i>Nom.plur.</i>	<i>I maestri</i>	the maisters
<i>Genit.</i>	<i>De i maestri.</i>	of the maisters

Dat.

<i>Dat.</i>	<i>á maestri</i>	to the maisters
<i>Accus.</i>	<i>i maestri</i>	the maisters
<i>Vocat.</i>	<i>ô maestri</i>	ô maisters
<i>Ablat.</i>	<i>da i maestri</i>	from the maisters.

The 4.example is of a Noume of the feminine  
gender, which taketh the article *L A,*  
deprived of the vouell.

<i>Nom.sing.</i>	<i>L'anima</i>	the soule
<i>Genit.</i>	<i>dell'anima</i>	of the soule
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>all'anima</i>	to the soule
<i>Accus.</i>	<i>l'anima</i>	the soule
<i>Vocat.</i>	<i>ô anima</i>	ô soule
<i>Ablat.</i>	<i>dall'anima</i>	from the soule.
<i>Nom.plur.</i>	<i>L'anime</i>	the soules
<i>Ge.</i>	<i>dell'anime</i>	of the soules
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>all'anime</i>	to the soules
<i>Accus.</i>	<i>l'anime</i>	the soules
<i>Voca.</i>	<i>ô anime</i>	ô soules
<i>Abla.</i>	<i>dall'anime</i>	from the soules.

The 5. example is of a Noume of the same gen-  
der with the article *L A, wholye.*

<i>Nom.sing.</i>	<i>La mente</i>	the minde
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>della mente</i>	of the minde
<i>Da.</i>	<i>alla mente</i>	to the minde
<i>Accus.</i>	<i>la mente</i>	the minde
<i>Vocat.</i>	<i>ô mente</i>	ô minde
<i>Ablat.</i>	<i>dalla mente</i>	from the minde.

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## OF NOVMES.

<i>Nom. plur.</i>	<i>Le mènti.</i>	the mindes
<i>Genit.</i>	<i>delle mènti.</i>	of the mindes
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>alle mènti.</i>	to the mindes
<i>Accus.</i>	<i>le mènti.</i>	the mindes
<i>Vocat.</i>	<i>ô mènti.</i>	ô mindes
<i>Ablat.</i>	<i>dalle mènti.</i>	from the mindes,

I will adde herein what sorte most of the noumes that we doe vse, are derived vnto vs from all the declensions of the latine noumes. But I wilbe more briefe herein, then peraduenture the matter shall seeme able to some: bothe bycause I desire breuitye: as to thende the reader instructed in the latine, when by these, that I shall now touche he shall as it were in searching take holde, he may by hym selfe call more to remembrance.

<i>Of the 1. noumes male.</i>	<i>A.</i>	<i>Poëta, Profeta, Pitagora, Euangelista, Fèmina, Erba, T àuola, Càrta, Fenestra.</i>
	<i>E.</i>	<i>Anchise, Penelope.</i>

<i>Of the 2. noumes of both genders ending in.</i>	<i>O.</i>	<i>Antonio, Virgilio, Milano Canallo.</i>
	<i>L.</i>	<i>Libro, Láuro, &amp;c.</i>

<i>Of the third ending in.</i>	<i>A.</i>	<i>Poëma, Stratagemma, Dogma, &amp;c.</i>
	<i>E.</i>	<i>Cèsare, Lettione, Pallade, Rachèle, Nieuue, Scùre, &amp;c.</i>

*I.* *Filli, Méri, Cariddi, T ifi, &c.*

Of

## OF NOVMES.

<i>Of the 4. which end in.</i>	<i>O.</i>	<i>Màno, Corno, Effetto, Affetto, Diffetto, Rispetto, Senso, Gusto, Intelléto, Vdito.</i>
	<i>A.</i>	<i>Vista or Veduta, Vdita.</i>

<i>Of the 5. which end in.</i>	<i>E.</i>	<i>Spècie, Effigie, T èmperie, Congèrizz.</i>
	<i>I.</i>	<i>Di, Mezodi.</i>

## Of Noumes comparatiues and Superlatiues.

Th' Italian speachie doth lacke noumes comparatiues: But in steadle theroff they vse the positiuē, with the aduerbe *Più*, *Mòre*: thus *Più dotto*, *Più belle*, *Più forte*. Whose significatiōn is increased by adding of the aduerbes, *Molto*, and *Affai*: as *Affai più* or *Molto più*, or *Affai molto più*, or *Molto Affai più*. Dott o' certy one of thiese wayes is rightly saide.

But touching their vse, they doe require a genitiue case, in this sorte: *Tu sei no più dotto di te*, I am better learned then thöti. Also, *Cicerone fu più eloquente di Orteensio*, Cicero was more eloquent then Hortensius. We haue also these manner of speaches in the comparatiue degrēes: *Tu non sei il più dotto del mondo*: *Tu sei il più ricco della compagnia*; *Io sono amico de i più dotti*: *Tu sei de i più dotti*: *Tu sei stimato tra i più dotti*: *Tu ti puoi paragonare a i più dotti*.

The superlatiue is not so vsed, as it can declare comparison, but worthynes: For we saye not *Cicerone fu eloquentissimo de Romani*, since such a

phrase of speache is all together latine: but we saye Cicerone fū eloquentissimo: without addition of any other person , in comparison of whome Cicero may be.

## Of Noumes Numerall.

*Vno*, is of the singular nomber, *Vn* of the plurall, and bothe of the masculine gender. *Vna*, is of the singular nomber, *Vne* of the plurall, and bothe of the feminine gender. And we do vse *Vno*, and *Vna*, whē wenom ber: But *Vni* and *Vne*, in this sorte: as *L'una et l'altre*: *Gli unni e gli altri*, bothe th'one and th'other none otherwayes then the latines doe vse *Vtriquo* and *vtraque*.

*Due*, and in verse (who that will) *Duo*: neuer *Dua* or *Dui*, though many doe vse them. Further they do belonqe to either gender: the which is likewise to be vnderstode of all the other numbers that folloe: We saye also *Ambiduo*: which is vnderstode of two males, or at leaste th'one of the two being a male: and *Ambeduo* of two females. But *Amboduo*, *Amenduo*, *Amenduna*, and *Amenduni*: although approued auctors do vse them: yet woulde not I willingly vse them.

We saye further *Ambo*: in the same signification that the latines doe.

*Tre*: three,  
*Cinque*: five,  
*Sette*: seven

*Quattro*: foure,  
*Ser*: six.  
*Otto*: eight,

*Noue*:

<i>Nōue</i> :nyne.	<i>Dicce</i> :ten.
<i>Vndici</i> :eleuen.	<i>Dodici</i> :twelue.
<i>Trēdici</i> :thirtene,	<i>Quattordici</i> : foureteene,
<i>Quīndici</i> :fiuetene,	<i>Sēdecī</i> :sixtene.
<i>Dicesettē</i> :seuentene,	<i>Diciottē</i> :eightene.
<i>Dicennōue</i> :nynetene.	<i>Vēnti</i> :twenty.
<i>Vent'uno</i> or <i>vna</i> :twenty one.	
<i>Venti due</i> :twenty two,	<i>Ventitre</i> :twentythree,
<i>Venti quattro</i> :twenty foure.	
<i>Venti cinque</i> :twentyfoue, and so forwardes.	
<i>Trēnta</i> :thirty.	<i>Quaranta</i> :fourty.
<i>Cinquanta</i> :fiuety.	<i>Sessanta</i> :sixty, or three score.
<i>Settanta</i> :seuenty, or three score and ten.	
<i>Ottanta</i> :eighty, or foure score.	
<i>Nonanta</i> :nynety, or foure score and ten,	
<i>Cento</i> :An hundred.	
<i>Cento &amp; uno</i> , or <i>vna</i> :an hundred and one.	
<i>Cento &amp; due</i> :an hundred and two.	
<i>Cento &amp; tre</i> :an hundred and three.	
<i>Cento &amp; quattro</i> : an hundred and four and so forwardes.	
<i>Dugento</i> :two hundred.	
<i>Trecento</i> :three hundred.	
<i>Quāttrocēnto</i> :foure hundred,	
<i>Cinquecento</i> :fiue hundred.	
<i>Secento</i> :six hundred.	<i>Settecento</i> :seuen hundred.
<i>Ottocento</i> :eight hundred.	<i>Nouecento</i> :nyne hūdred.
<i>Mille</i> :A thousand,	<i>Due mila</i> :two thousand.
<i>Tre mila</i> :three thousand,	
<i>Quattro mila</i> :foure thousand.	

*Cinque mila*: fiftie thousand,

*Sei mila*: six thousand.

*Sette mila*: seuen thousand,

*Ottomila*: eight thousand,

*Nove mila*: nyne thousand,

*Dicemila*: ten thousand.

*Vndicimila*: eleuen thousand.

*Dodicimila*: twelue thousand.

*Tredicimila*: thirtene thousand, & so forwardes.

*Cento mila*: an hundred thousand.

*Dugento mila*: two hundred thousand.

*Trecentomila*: three hundred thousand, & so vnto.

*Vn milioni*: a million: or ten thousand thousand.

*Due milioni*: two millions.

*Tre milioni*: three millions, And so in like sorte infinitely.

Further, we saye *Vn paio*, *due paia*, a couple, two couple: *Vn centinaio*, *due centinaid*, one hundred: two hundredes: *Vn migliaio*, *due migliaia*: one thousand, two thousandes, &c.

Also: *Vna decina*, *due decine*: one tēthe two tēthes, &c. *Vna dozina*, *due dozine*: one dozen, two dozen, &c. *Vna ventina*, *due ventine*: one score two score, &c. *Vna trentina*, *due trentine*: on thertye, two thirties, &c.

### Of Noumes signifying order.

*Primo* and *Primerio*: the first.

*Secondo*: the second, *Tèrzo*: the thirde,

*Quarto*: the fourthe, *Quinto*: the fifte,

*Sesto*,

*Sesto*: the sixte.

*Ottavo*: the eight.

*Décimo*: the tenth.

*Duodecimo*: the twelf, *Decimo terzo* & *Terzodecimo*.

*Decimo quarto* and *Quarto decimo*,

*Decimo quinto* and *Quinto decimo*,

*Decimo sexto* and *sesta decimo*,

*Decimo settimo* and *Septesimo*,

*Decimo ottavo* and *Precipitescimo*,

*Decimo nono*, and *vigesimo*, and *ventesimo*,

*Vigesima primo*: *Vigesimo secundo*. And so vnto.

*Trigesimo*, and *Trentesimo*: the thertithe,

*Quatragefimo*, and *Quarantèsimo*: the fortythe.

*Quinquagesimo*, and *Cinquantesimo*: the fiuetithe,

*Sessagesimo*, and *Sessantesimo*: the sixtithe,

*Ottuagesimo*, and *Ottantesimo*: the eightithe,

*Nonagesimo*, and *Nouantesimo*: the ninetithe,

*Ceteresimo* the hūdreh, *Dugètesimo*: the two hūdreh.

*Trecentesimo*, *Quattrocentesimo*,

*Cinquecentesimo*, *Seicentesimo*,

*Settecentesimo*, *Ottocentesimo*,

*Nouecentesimo*, *Millesimo*: the thousanthe, &c.

### Noumes Relatiues.

*Il Quale* & *la Quale*, are noumes that are most often placed in speache, and alwayes are referred to somthing that went before: & therfore of the Gramarians are called relatius. They are alwayes ioyned with an article: for *Quale* without an article, is

rather a noume of quality, then a relativ. Further it maye be declined, in suche sorte, as is set out by the example following.

The declension of a noume relativ.

*Nom. sing. Il Quale, la Quale, the which.  
Genit. Del Quale, della Quale, of the which.  
Dat. Al Quale, alla Quale, to the which.  
Accus. Il Quale, la Quale, the which.  
Ablat. Dal Quale, dalla Quale, from the which.*

*Nom. plu. I Quali, le Quali, the which.  
Genit. De i Quali, delle Quali, of the which.  
Dat. A i Quali, alle Quali, to the which.  
Accus. I Quali, le Quali, the which.  
Ablat. Da i Quali, dalle Quali, from the which.*

But in the oblique cases there is also *Cùi*: that dothe belong to both genders, and numbers. And may be declined in this wise.

Genit.	<i>Di Cùi</i>	of whome, whose.
Dat.	<i>A Cùi,</i>	to whome.
Accus.	<i>Cùi,</i>	whome.
Ablat.	<i>Da Cùi,</i>	from whome.

The vse of this Noume *Cùi* is suche as we maye speake it through out all the oblique cases and numbers.

Genit.

*Genit. Mi parlo tuo pàdre, di cùi è il canallo: thy father hath spoken to me, whose horse it is.  
Dat. Io vidi il tuo fratèllo, à cùi diedi il libro: I haue seene thy brother, to whome I haue geuen the booke.  
Accus. Io hanèva familiarità col tuo amicò cùi morde il cane arrabbiato: I had familiarity with thy frende, whome a madd dogge did bite.  
Ablat. Andai à trouare Antònio, da cui ricevè le tue lettere: I haue gonnes to finde out Anthony from whome, I haue receaued thy letters.*

And althoughe this noume dothe lacke his nominatiue case, and is declined onely in the oblique cases by adding of prepositionis, as we haue before shewed: yet you shall here and there finde amongst good auctors these formes of speache: *Il cùi valore: la cùi bontà: I cùi amori: le cùi ricchezze:* And thus it is needefull to declare them as, *Il valor di cùi*, the worthynesse of whome, *La bontà di cùi*, the goodnessse of whom, *Gli amori di cùi*, the loue of whome: *Le ricchezze di cùi*, the riches of whome.

It may also be rightly said by the oblique cases as *Del' cùi valore*, for *Del valore di cùi*, whose worthynesse, *Della cùi bontà*, for *Della bontà di cùi*, whose goodnessse, *De i cùi amori*, for *De gli amori di cùi*, whose loues: *Delle cùi ricchezze*, for *Delle ricchezze di cùi*, whose riches, &c.

For by whome that will, it maye be runne thorough all the cases in like sorte, which I doc

omit for breuitie sake : but hereby it may easily be scene that the articles *Il, La, I, and Le*, doe not in those phrases of speache properly belong to the noumes *Cui*, but to the noumes *Valore, Bontà, Amori, and Ricchezze*.

Further, it is vſed in the datiuē case without a preposition, in this sorte: *Cui non basta* for *a cui non basta*, to whomē it suffiseth not: *cui diede il Repotestà*, &c. for *a cui diede*. &c. to whomē the kinge gaue power.

But touching the vſe of the noutne *Il Quale*, there is no cause why I ſhould curiouſly endeouer my ſelfe to alleadge many thinges: ſince it is al one with the latin relative. Therfore I will here note how that, *Che*, for the moſt parte is put in place thereof: And that in the nominatiue and accusatiue caſes of bothe the numbers, in this sorte: *L'uomo, che pensa eſſer fāuo, molte volte è ſoracco*, the man that thinketh him ſelue wyſe, many tymes is a foole. Againe *L'uomo, ch'io amo, è dotto*, the man that I loue is learned. The like examples may be brought of the plurall number.

But ſithence wee haue made mention of *Che*, it is to be noted, that the ſame may ſomtymes be ioyned with prepoſitions in this wiſe: *di Che, à Che, da Che, in Che, con Che, per Che*. It is also ioyned with articles, thus: *Ilche, Delche, Alche, Nelche*: But we doe not ſay *Colche*, ſo neither *per ilche*, becauſe the firſt is not in vſe, & the later is vſed but thus, *Il perche*. And no bodie but ſuch as lack iudgement

gement of the eare will confesse that *per il Che*, is more rightly ſaid, then *Il perche*: howbeit *Boccace* doth vſe this often tymes, in his manner of ſpeach, but th'other neuer.

Somtymes *Che* is doubled in this ſorte *Che Che* and ſignifyeth *Qualunque cosa*, as *Che che ſia*, what ſoeuer it be, *Che che habbia detto*, what ſoeuer he hath ſaid.

Againe, therof is maide *Chiunque*, who ſoeuer: and is of three ſyllables. But betwene *Chiunque* and *Qualunque*, this is the diſference, that th'one is not ioyned to a ſubſtatiue, but the other is: and yet, that alſo ſomtymes is ſeparated from it. For *Petrarke* ſpeaketh thus, *Chiunque albèrga*, who ſoeuer hoffeth: where *Chiunque* is of it ſelue without adding of any noume ſubſtantiuē. Againe, he ſaiethe afterwardes, *Qualunque animale*, what ſoeuer liuing creature: where *Animale*, a noume ſubſtatiue is ioyned to the noume *Qualunque*. yet he ſaide ſometimes, and that but once: *Giōir di qualunque*, the gladding of what ſoeuer.

From this *Che* taking *E*, and adding *I*, is made *Chi*: the which is put often tymes for *Colui Quello, Coléi, Quella, Coloro, Quelli, & Quelle* pronoumes: in this wiſe: *Chi ha ſmarrita la strada, torni indietro* for *Colui*, or *Quello*, *il quale ha ſmarrita*, &c. who that hath miſſed his waye, let him retourne back:

Further *Chi* doth many times ſignifie, who: an interrogatiōn, and that thoroughout all the caſes:as.

- By the
- Nom. *Chi fu?* who was it? *chi il fece?* who hath donne it,
  - Genit. *Di chi sei tu figliuolo?* whose sonne art thou,
  - Dat. *A chi l'hai dato?* to whome hast thou geuen it.
  - Accus. *Chi battesti?* whome hast thou beaten?
  - Ablat. *Da chi l'hai veduto?* from whome hast thou harde it?

Besides we saye: *Chi qua e Chi là*, some here, & some there: *Chi spogliava questo, e chi quello*: some did spoile this man, and some that man.

Lastly we say *Chi che sia*, whosoeuer it be.

### Of Noumes which are called Partitiues, Infinitiuē Distributiuē, and Negatiues.

First the noume *Altri*, that with this voyce is onely content, and doth belong to euery number, and gender, is thus vsed: *Ma quando altri volesse opporsi*; But when an other would be contrary. Also, *Altri dice*, an other sayth.

But in the oblique cases, it hath, *Altrui*: wherefore we saye: *Io pòrto la pena dell' altrui colpa*, It may also besaide, *della còlpa altrui*: that is, I suffer the punishment of an others fault. *All' altrui valore*, or *al valore altrui*, to an others worthynesse. *Dall' altrui forza*, or *Dalla forza altrui*: By an others strength.

Buc.

But the noume *Altro*, hath in the plurall *Altri*, and is of the masculine gender: as *Altra*, which is of the feminine hath in the plurall number *Altre*, the which noume doth differ from the noume *Altro*: in this that it is neuer coupled to a substantiue: But *Altro* is often, & alwayes referred to the afore named personnes. For we saye: *L'altro tuo amico*, *gli altri tuoi amici*, *l'altra tua amica*, *l'altri tue amici*: And in like sorte thorough out all the cases, the vocatiue except. It is vsed also in the neuter gender, and we saye: *un altro domindo*, I require an other thing. *Altro altro*, rather some other thing. But then it doth forsake the article, as by example appeareth.

*Alcuno*, some bodie, hath in the plurall *Alcuni*, some as *Alcuna*, some bodie, hath *Alcune*, in the plurall, some. And that throughout all the cases: and they are of the feminine gender.

But the noume *Ognuno*, *Ciascuno*: that is, euerye one, eche one: Also *Niuno*, *Veruno*, *Nessuno*, *Nullo*: that is, none, no one, no bodie: doe want the plurall number: which doth also fayle them, when they be of the feminine gender, as *Ognuna*, *Ciascuna*, *Niuna*, *Veruna*, *Nessuna*, *Nulla*.

And although this noume *Nulla*, be many times vsed in the neuter gender, and signifieth nothing: as *Nulla pòsse leuar*, (saieth the Poet). I can take nothing awaye: yet doth it signifie also some thing as *Vuoi tu nulla?* will you any thing?

Lastlye it is to be knowne, how that all these

Dij

noumes do refuse th' articles: for we doe not saye,  
l' Alcuno, l' Ogmuno, il Ciascuno, il Nessuno, &c.

## Of Pronoumes.

A Pronoume we call that worde, that is vsed in the steade of a nounme: such as is also a pronoume both with the Grekes and latines. Wherefore some are primatiues, and some deriuatiues: they haue also numbers, genders & persones, as haue the Greke and Latine pronoumes. But what they haue that is either like, or vnlke vnto them, the diligent reader may easly perceiue, awell by the handling now of them, as by types here following.

## Sing. nom.

*Io, I: Tu, thou: Se, him: Egl, Et,*  
*E, Quello, colui, he: Essa, hic ther;*  
*Sing. nom. Questo, Costui, this man : Cio,*  
*that: Cotesto, that man.*

## Mas. gen.

*Noi, we: Voi, you: Eglino, Quel-*  
*li, Loro, Coloro, they: Essi, these*  
*nom. there: Questi, costoro, these men:*  
*Cotesti, those men.*

## Primitives

*Ella, Lei, Quella, Colei, shee:*  
*Sing. nom. Essa, shethere: Questa, Costei,*  
*this woman: Cotesta, that wo-*  
*man.*

Femi.  
gen.

*Elleno: Elle, Quelle, they: Esse,*  
*Plu. nom. those there: Queste, these wo-*  
*men: Coteste, those women.*

## Certaine Pronoumes.

*Sing. Mio, myne: Tuo, thyne: Suo, his:*  
*nom. Nostro, oures: Vostro, yours.*

## Mas.

*gen. Plu. Miei, myne: Tuoi, Thyne: Sui,*  
*nom. others: Nostris, ours: Vostri, yours.*

## Deriuatiues.

*Sing. Mia, myne: Tua: thyne: Sua,*  
*nom. others: Nostra, ours: Vostra, yours.*

## Femi.

*gen. Plu. Mie, myne: Tue, thyne: Sue,*  
*nom. others: Nostre, ours: Vostre, yours.*

## OF PRONOVMES.

Pronoumes  
belonging  
to bothe  
genders.

<i>Io,</i>
<i>Tu,</i>
<i>Coloro,</i>
<i>Costóro,</i>
<i>Loro,</i>
<i>Se.</i>

## Of the declining of a Pronoume.

## The 1. Example.

<i>Nom. sing.</i>	<i>Io,</i>	<i>I,</i>
<i>Genit.</i>	<i>dime,</i>	<i>of me,</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>à me,</i>	<i>to me,</i>
<i>Accus.</i>	<i>me,</i>	<i>me,</i>
<i>Ablat.</i>	<i>da me,</i>	<i>from me.</i>
<i>Nom. plu.</i>	<i>Nóis,</i>	<i>We,</i>
<i>Genit.</i>	<i>di nòis,</i>	<i>of vs,</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>à nòis,</i>	<i>to vs,</i>
<i>Accus.</i>	<i>nòis,</i>	<i>vs,</i>
<i>Ablat.</i>	<i>da nòis,</i>	<i>from vs,</i>

## The 2. example.

<i>Nom. sing.</i>	<i>Tu,</i>	<i>Thou,</i>
<i>Genit.</i>	<i>di te,</i>	<i>of thee,</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>à te,</i>	<i>to thee,</i>
<i>Accus.</i>	<i>te,</i>	<i>thee,</i>
<i>Vocat.</i>	<i>tu,</i>	<i>thou,</i>
<i>Ablat.</i>	<i>da te,</i>	<i>from thee.</i>
<i>Nom. plu.</i>	<i>Vòis,</i>	<i>You,</i>
<i>Genit.</i>	<i>di vòis,</i>	<i>of you, or yours,</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>à vòis,</i>	<i>to you,</i>

## Accus.

## OF PRONOVMES.

<i>Accus.</i>	<i>vòi,</i>	<i>you.</i>
<i>Vocat.</i>	<i>vòi,</i>	<i>you.</i>
<i>Ablat.</i>	<i>du vòi.</i>	<i>from you.</i>

## The 3. example.

*Genit. Sing.* *di Se,* Of him, or his, of them, or theirs.  
*and Plu.*

*Dat.* *à Se,* To hym, to them.

*Accus.* *Se,* Him, them.

*Ablat.* *da Se,* From him, from them.

## The 4. example.

*Nom. sing.* *Egli, Ei, E', Quello Colui. He.*

*Genit.* *Di lui, colui, quello.* of him, or his.

*Dat.* *à lui, colui, quello.* to him.

*Accus.* *lui, colui, quello.* him.

*Ablat.* *da lui, colui, quello.* from him.

*Nom. plu.* *Eglin, Quelli, coloro.*

*Genit.* *di Loro, coloro, quelli.* of them, or thers.

*Dat.* *à Loro, coloro, quelli.* to them.

*Accus.* *Loro, coloro, quelli.* them.

*Ablat.* *da Loro, coloro, quelli.* from them.

## The 5. example.

*Nom singul.* *Ella, Colei, Quella.*

*Genit.* *di Lei, colei, quella.* hers, or of her.

*Dat.* *à Lei, colei, quella.* to her.

*Accus.* *Lei, colei, quella.* her.

*Ablat.* *da Lei, colei, quella.* from her.

*D iij*

*Nom. plur. Elleno, Coloro, Quelle, They.  
Genit. di Loro, coloro, quelle, of them, or theirs.  
Dat. à Loro, coloro, quelle, to them.  
Accus. Loro, coloro, quelle, them.  
Ablat. da Loro, coloro, quelle, from them.*

## The 6. example.

*Nom. sing. Questo, Costui, this man.  
Genit. di Questo, costui, of this man, or this mans.  
Dat. à Questo, costui, to this man.  
Accus. Questo, costui, this man.  
Ablat. da Questo costui, from this man.  
Nom. plu. Questi Costoro, these men.  
Genit. di questi costoro, of these men, or these mens.  
Dat. à questi, costoro, to these men.  
Accus. Questi, costoro, these men.  
Ablat. da questi costoro, from these men.*

## The 7. example.

*Nom. sing. Questa Costei, this woman.  
Genit. di questa Costei, of this womā, or this womās.  
Dat. à questa, costei, to this woman.  
Accus. Questa costei, this woman.  
Ablat. da questa costei, from this woman.  
Nom. plu. Queste, Costoro, these women.  
Genit. di queste, Costoro, of these women, or these wo-  
men.  
Dat. à queste, costoro, to these women.  
Accus. Queste, costoro, these women.  
Ablat. da queste, costoro, from these women.*

Tou-

Touching th'other pronoumes, that is the derivatiues, they followe altogether the declension of those noumes, that doe ende in *O*, if they be of the masculine gender, or in *A*, if they be of the feminine gender.

But the pronoume *Cio*, is alwayes of the singular number, and neuter gender.

## Of th'vse of Pronoumes.

These Pronoumes *Egli, Ei, E'*, and *Ella* doe alwayes serue to the nominatiue case: as *Egli disse*: he hath saide: *Ella volse*, she hath torned.

The like is of these pronoumes *Eglino & Elleno*, (which Orators and such as write in prose do vse) for they also serue to the nominatiue case: and we say *Eglino dissero*, they haue said: *Elleno volsero*, they haue torned.

Againe these pronoumes *Egli*, and *E*, sometimes are filling wordes, and are rather vsed for a grace in speach, then of any necessity: as *Egli non ha guari di tempo*, for *Non ha guari di tempo*, it is no longe tyme: Againe, *E parrà menzogna*, for *Parrà menzogna*, it shall seeme a lye.

## OF PRONOVMES.

Pronoumes.

*Lui* { Genit. *Cifiammo ricordati di Lui,*  
*Lei, Loro*, We haue remembred  
 vs, of him, her, them.  
*Dat.* *Dissi à Lui, Lei, Loro, I haue*  
*do serue tolde him, her, them.*

*Lei* {  
*Loro* } to the { Accus. *Vidi Lui, Léi, Loro. I haue*  
*seen him, her, them.*

Ablat. *Ho ricevuto ciò da lui, Léi,*  
*Loro: I haue receaued that from*  
*him, her, them.*

Nom. *Costui, Costei, Colui, Colei*  
*dissè, this man, this woman, he,*  
*she hath said Costoro, Coloro, dis-*  
*sero, these they haue said.*

Gen. *Mi ricordo di Costui, Costei,*  
*colui, colei, costoro, coloro, I do re-*  
*member me of this mā, this wo-*  
*man, him, her, these, them.*

Dat. *Io dissì a costui, costei, colui,*  
*colei, costoro, coloro: I haue tolde*  
*to this man, this woman, him, her,*  
*these, them.*

Accus. *Io amo costui, costei, colui,*  
*colei, costoro, coloro: I loue this*  
*man, this woman, him, her, these,*  
*them.*

Abla. *Io l'ho vedito da costui, costei,*  
*colui, colei, costoro, coloro, I haue*  
*hearde it from this man, this wo-*  
*man, him, her, these, them.*

Further

Pronoumes.

*Costui* {  
*Colui* {  
*Costei* } Do serue  
*Colei* } to the { Accus. *Io amo costui, costei, colui,*  
*colei, costoro, coloro: I loue this*  
*man, this woman, him, her, these,*  
*them.*

Abla. *Io l'ho vedito da costui, costei,*  
*colui, colei, costoro, coloro, I haue*  
*hearde it from this man, this wo-*  
*man, him, her, these, them.*

## OF PRONOVMES.

Further the articles, *Li, gli, & Le*, are oftentimes used for these pronoumes, *Lui* and *Léi*: And that onely in the datiuue case, in this wise: *Le di*, or *dille*, for *di à Léi*, tell her: *Dà gli* or *Dàlli*, for *Dà à Lui*, giue him: and remember that these articles, *Gli* and *Le*, which are of the plurall number, are used for *Lui* and *Léi*: pronoumes of the singular nombur.

Againe the articles *Lo, La, Gli*, and *Le* are used for these pronoumes *Lui, Léi*, and *Loro*: and that in the accusatiue case onelye, thus: *Lo batté*: and *Battélo*, for *Batté lui* or *Quello*, he hath beaten him: *La Baciò*, & *Baciolla*, for *Baciò Lei* or *Quella*: he hath kissed her: *Gli percosse*, and *Percossegli*, for *Porcosse Loro*, or *Quelli*, he hath striken them: *Le bacio*, & *Baciolle*, for *Bacio loro* or *Quelle*: hath kissed them.

Genit. *Nessuno si dismentica di sé:*  
 no bodye is forgettefull of him selfe.

Dat. *Catone diede à se la morte:*  
 Cato hath geuen to him selfe the death.

Accus. *Ciascuno ama più se, che gli altri:* Eche one loueth him self more then others.

Abla. *Questo lo disse da sé*, he shath tolde him this of him selfe.

But this Pronourne *Se*, is often ioyned with

*Stesso*, in the singular nomber, and masculine gender: and *Stessi*, in the plurall nomber, the same gender. Also *Stessa* in the feminine gender, and sing. nom. and *Stesse*, in the plurall nomber, and the same gender: the which is done through out all the oblique cases, except the vocatiue, in this wyse.

*Di Se stesso*, of hym selfe: *Da se stessa*, of her selfe: *Di se stessi*, of them selues: *Di se stesse*, of them selues. Also *A se stesso*, to hym selfe: *A se stessa*, to her selfe *A se stessi*, and *A se stesse*, to them selues. Againe, *Se stesso*, hym selfe: *Sestessa*, her selfe. *Se stessi*, and *Se stesse*, them selues. To conclude, *Da se stesso*, by him selfe: *Da se stessa*, by her selfe: *Da se stessi*, and *Da se stesse*, by them selues. The same is to be vnderstoode of *Medesimo*, *Medesima*, *Medesimi*, *Medesime*.

These are also ioyned to all other pronoumes for we say: *Io stesso*, or *medesimo*, I my selfe: *Di me stesso*, or *medesimo*, of my selfe: And so in like sorte through out all the cases, the vocatiue excepte. In the plurall number we saye, *Noi stessi* or *medesimi*, we our selues: *Di noi stessi*, or *medesimi*, of vs our selues: &c. Also *Tu stesso*, *Tu stessa*, thou thy selfe: *Io stessa*, I my selfe. *Noi stesse*, we our selues: *Di noi stesse*, of vs our selues: *Di voi stesse*, of you your selues.

*Egli stesso*, he hym selfe: *Di lui stesso*, of hym selfe: *Ella stessa*, she her selfe: *Di lei stessa*, of her selfe: &c. *Egli no stessi*, they them selues: *Di loro stessi*, of them selues, &c. *Elleno stesse*, they them selues:

*Selues*: *Di loro stesse*, of them selues, &c.

But to what ende do I staye vpō so many examples: since these wordes do not onely accompanye all the Pronoumes, but Noumes also? For manye tymes we speake in this wise, *il Re stesso*, or *medesimo*, the king hym selfe: *La Reginna stessa*, or *medesima*, the Queene her selfe: *i Cieli stessi* or *medesimi*, the selfe heauens: *Le stelle stesse*, or *medessime*, the selfe starres.

Neither is it to be omitted how that *Stesso* doth receaue in the beginning the letter *I*, when an article goeth before it, that do ende in a vouell, the which article doth forsake his vouell, and taketh an Apostrophe.

*Nomi..Eso* or *Esa fu*, *disse fece*: he or shee hath bene, hath said, hath donne: Also, *Essi* or *Ese furono*: they haue bene.

*Eso* { *Gen. Mi ricorderò di Eso* or *Esa*,  
*Esa* { *do seruo* *Essi*, *Ese*: I shalbe mindefull of  
*Essi* { *to the* { *him*, or *her*, *them*.  
*Ese*

*Dat. Il diède adesso*, &c: he hath geuen it to him, &c.

*Ablat. L'ho udito da Eso*, &c. I haue harde it from him, &c.

Howbeit all these, except the Nominatiue case were better explained by the Pronoumes *Lui*, *Lei*, and *Loro*: so that one should speake more rightly

in this sorte: *Lo mi ricordo di lui, Léi, Loro: L'ho dato à lui, Léi, Loro: Ho veduto Lui, Léi, Loro: L'ho ricevuto da lui, lei, loro.*

Further those Pronoumes, are ioyned to certaine Noumes thoroughout all the cases, the vocation except: as appereth by this tipe following.

the Pronoume <i>Essò</i> , is ioyned to certaine noumes in the	Nom. <i>Eso Re disse</i> , the Kinge hath saide.
	Genit. <i>Vago di Eso giouani</i> , desirous of the yonge women.
	Dat. <i>Diedi il libro ad esso giudice</i> I gaue the booke to the iudge.
	Accus. <i>Percosse Essi nemici</i> he did strike th'enemis.
Ablat. <i>Il riceuèi da Essi amici</i> , I haue received it from frendes.	

Lastly, thus th' Italians do say, *Con esso Lui, Lei, Loro*: for *con Lui, Lei, Loro*, with him, her, them. Also, *Con esso téco*, for *Contéco* or *Téco*, with thee: *Con esso méco*, for *Con méco* or *meco*, with me: *Con esso séco* for *Con séco* or *Seco*, with him. Againe, *Con esso noi*, with vs. *Ben esso voi*, with you.

They say also *Con esso le mani*, with the handes. *Con esso un colpo*, with one blowe. And not a few of these kinde of speaches, do th' Italians vse, they chiefly that inhabit Tuscane: Howbeit, I would not haue them to be generally vsed.

These Pronoumes *Questi*, *Quelli* or *Quègli*, are accustomed for the most parte to be put in steade

of

of the pronoumes, *questo*, *quello*, or *Costui*, & *Colori*: & that many times in the Nominatiue case, and by it selfe, without the adding of any substantiuue. Howbeit they are alwayes referred to some man, that a little before hath bene mentioned: as by a few examples shall plainly appeare. For we say *Cicerone fu non sólo Orator sòmmo, ma anchòra ottimo cittadino*: *Questi giorni molto alla sua patria*: Cicero was not onely an excellent Orator, but a very good Citizen: this man hathe greatly profited his countrey. Also *Quègli parlo*, he hathe spoken. And such like almoste innumerable, thou shall finde, in the Tuscane writers. But (to speake freely what I thinke) I can scarce be brought to allowe of it: For to me it seemethe a kinde of speache to greatly affected.

Therefore *Questo* and *Quello*, when they are of the masculine gender, do require a noume substantiuue: as *Questo Re*, this King, *Quello príncipe*, that prince. But when they are of the neuter gender, they put away the noume substantiuue, & therfore we say *Questo che io dico, è così*: this which I do tell, is thus. Againe *Quello non è così*, that is not so.

Touching the which Pronoumes, this is not to be forgotten, that when they are expressed by the genitiue plurall, they are wont to be depriued of their helpes: that is (with the Tuscanes) of the preposition *Di*, in this sorte: *A casa questi usurari*, for *a casa di questi usurari*: to the house of these usurpers.

The Pronoume *Cio*, the which we haue said before to be the neuter gender: is vsed in these sortes of speache: as *Cioè*, that is: *Sopra ciò*, therepon: *Oltre à ciò*, besides that: *Cioche*, whatsoeuer: *Accioche*, to th'ende that: *Percioche*, because that: *Perciò*, therefore.

But in what belongeth to the Pronoume *Cotèsto*, it is geuen to thinges and personnes, that are out of the pronoucer, wherfore we saye to him, with whome we speake: *Cotèsto libro, il quale tu hai nelle mani, è bello*, that booke, which thou hast in thy handes, is a faire booke. We vse this Pronoume also in the neuter gender, in this wise, *Cotèsto, che tu dici, è vero*, that that thou saiest, is true.

To conclude, it seemeth behouefull to speake not a little of *Ci* & *Ne*, which are vsed for *Noi*, *Mi* for *Me*, *Vi* for *Voi*, and *Ti* for *Tu*. But because they are for the most parte fixed to verbes, as it often happeneth in the hebrue tonge: therefore we do referre them to that place where we shall entreate of those verbes.

### Of the Verbe.

There are foure coniugations of Verbes, which are chiefly knowne by their infinitive modes.

The first coniugation is of Verbes that in th'infinitive mode haue *A*, long before *R E*: as *Amare*, to loue: *Cantare*, to sing: *Volare*, to fly: *Mangiare*, to eate. &c.

The second is of Verbes that haue *E*, lōg before

*R E*,

*R E*, as *Valére*, to be worthe: *Hauère*, to haue, *Tenére*, to holde, &c.

The thirde is of Verbes that haue *E*, shorte before *R E*: as *Leggére*, to reade: *Scriuere*, to write: *Viure*, to liue: *Ridere*, to laugh, &c.

The fourthe is of Verbes that haue *I*, longe before *R E*: as *Vdîre*, to heare: *Morîre*, to dye: *Finîre*, to ende. &c.

### The first Coniugation.

#### Th'indicatiue mode present tense.

*Slo Amo*, I loue.

Sing. *Tu Ami*, thou louest.

*Colui Ama*, he loueth.

*Noi Amiamo*, we loue.

Plu. *Voi Amate*, you loue.

*Coloro Amano*, they loue.

#### Preter imperfectense.

*Slo Amava*,

Sing. *Tu Amavi*,

*Colui Amava*,

*Noi Amavamo*,

Plu. *Voi Amavate*,

*Coloro Amavano*,

I

thou

he

wee

you

they

Loued, or  
did loue.

E

## Preterperfectense.

Sing.	<i>Io Amài, and ho amato,</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>thou</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>haue</i>
	<i>Tu Amàsti, and hai amato,</i>				
	<i>Colui Amò: and ha amato,</i>				
	<i>Noi Amamo; &amp; habbiamo amato</i>				
Plur.	<i>Voi Amàste, and hauete amato,</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>we</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>lo- ued.</i>
	<i>Coloro Amarono, Amaron, Amà- ro, Amàr, &amp; hanno, amato.</i>				

It is to be remembred that *Amaron* and *Amar* in the thirde person plural of this preterperfectense, are to be vsed when the worde that followeth doth begyn with a consonant. And this you shall finde obserued in sundry places by good auctors.

## Preterpluperfectense.

Sing.	<i>Io hauéna amato.</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>thou</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>Had lo- ued.</i>
	<i>Tu hauéni amato.</i>				
	<i>Colui hauéua amato.</i>				
	<i>Noi hauéuamo amato.</i>				
Plur.	<i>Voi hauéuate amato.</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>we</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>Had lo- ued.</i>
	<i>Coloro hauenano amato,</i>				

## Future tense.

Sing.	<i>Io Amerò,</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>thou</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>shall, or will loue.</i>
	<i>Tu Amerài.</i>				
	<i>Colui Amerà,</i>				
	<i>Noi Ameremo.</i>				
Plur.	<i>Voi Amerete</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>we</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>shall, or will loue.</i>
	<i>Coloro Ameranno.</i>				

Note

Note that in steade of *Amerò*, and the like future tense generally of all other Verbes, th'Italian useth the infinitive mode with this Verbe *Voglio* before it: as,

Sing.	<i>Io Voglio amare.</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>thou</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>we</i>
	<i>Tu Vuoi amare.</i>				
	<i>Colui Vuolo amare.</i>				
	<i>Noi Vogliamo amare.</i>				
Plur.	<i>Voi Volete amare.</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>they</i>	<i>will loue.</i>
	<i>Coloro Vogliono amare.</i>				

Likewise *Io Voglio tenere, I will holde.*  
*Io Voglio leggere. I will reade.*  
*Io Voglio vare. I will heare.*

## Th'imperatiue mode: Present tense.

Singul.	<i>Ama tu:loue thou.</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>thou</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>we</i>
	<i>Ami colui:let him loue,</i>				
	<i>Amiamo noi:Let vs loue.</i>				
Plur.	<i>Amate voi,loue you.</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>they</i>	<i>let them loue.</i>
	<i>Amino coloro:let them loue.</i>				

*Non amare:Loue not thou:for in forbidding they vse euer more th'infinitive mode with *Non*:in steade of the singular number.*

## Th'optatiue mode: Present tense.

*O Dio Voglia,or Dio Voglia,or  
O che,or O Dio che.*

	<i>Io Ami,</i>	god	<i>I</i>	<i>thou</i>	<i>loue.</i>	
Sing.	<i>Tu Ami,</i>					
	<i>Colui Ami,</i>	graunt	<i>he</i>	<i>loue.</i>		
	<i>Noi Amiamo,</i>					
Plur.	<i>Voi Amiate,</i>	that	<i>we</i>	<i>loue.</i>		
	<i>Coloro Amino,</i>					
		<i>you</i>				
		<i>they</i>				

## Preterimperfectense.

*O Dio volèsse, or Dio volesse, or O  
Dio che, or O che.*

	<i>Io Amassi,</i>	wolde	<i>I</i>	<i>thou</i>	<i>loued or</i>	
Sing.	<i>Tu Amassi,</i>					
	<i>Colui Amasse,</i>	to god	<i>he</i>	<i>loued or</i>		
	<i>Noi Amassimo,</i>					
Plur.	<i>Voi Amaste,</i>	that	<i>we</i>	<i>did loue.</i>		
	<i>Coloro Amassero,</i>					
		<i>you</i>				
		<i>they</i>				

## Preterperfectense.

*O Dio voglia, Dio voglia, O Dio che, O che.*

	<i>Io habbia amato,</i>	god	<i>I</i>	<i>thou</i>	<i>haue</i>	
Sin.	<i>Tu habbi amato,</i>					
	<i>Colui habbia amato,</i>	graunt	<i>he</i>	<i>haue</i>		
	<i>Noi habbiamo amato,</i>					
Plu.	<i>Voi habbiate amato,</i>	that	<i>we</i>	<i>lo-</i>		
	<i>Coloro habbiano amato,</i>					
		<i>you</i>		<i>ued.</i>		
		<i>they</i>				

## Preterpluperfetense.

*O Dio volèsse, Dio volesse, o Dio che, o che.*

Sing.

	<i>Io hauessi amato,</i>	I	<i>thou</i>	<i>had</i>
Sin.	<i>Tu hauessi amato,</i>			
	<i>Colui hauesse amato,</i>	to God	<i>he</i>	<i>had</i>
	<i>Noi hauessimo amato,</i>			
Plu.	<i>Voi haueste amato,</i>	that	<i>we</i>	<i>lo-</i>
	<i>coloro hauessero amato.</i>			
		<i>you</i>		<i>ued.</i>
		<i>they</i>		

## Future tense.

*Dio voglia che,*

	<i>Io Amida qua in-</i>	I	<i>thou</i>	<i>loue</i>
Sing.	<i>Tu Amida qua in-</i>			
	<i>Colui Ami da qua</i>	God	<i>he</i>	<i>hereafter</i>
	<i>innanzi,</i>			
Plu.	<i>Noi Amiamo da qua innanzi,</i>	graunt	<i>we</i>	<i>hereafter</i>
	<i>Coloro Amino da qua innanzi,</i>			
		<i>you</i>		
		<i>they</i>		

## The subiunctive mode: Present tensc.

*Concio sia cosa che.*

	<i>Io Ami,</i>	I	<i>thou</i>	<i>loue.</i>
Sin.	<i>Tu Ami,</i>			
	<i>Colui Ami,</i>	asmuche	<i>he</i>	<i>loue.</i>
	<i>Noi Amiamo,</i>			
Plu.	<i>Voi Amiate,</i>	as	<i>we</i>	<i>loue.</i>
	<i>Coloro Amino,</i>			
		<i>you</i>		
		<i>they</i>		

E iii

## OF VERBES.

### Preterimperfectense.

*Auegnache.*

**I**lo Amassi: Although I loued or did loue.

**T**u Amassi: Although thou louedst or did loue,  
&c. as in the optatiue mode.

Otherwise, &c:

Sing.	<b>I</b> o Amerèi, & Ameria,	{ I thou }	sholde
	<b>T</b> u Amaresti,		
Plu.	<b>C</b> olui Amarèbbe, and	{ if he }	loue.
	<b>A</b> meria,		
Plu.	<b>N</b> oi Amaremmo,	{ we you }	loue.
	<b>V</b> oi Amareste,		
	<b>C</b> oloro Amarebbono, and Ameriano.		

Preterperfectense.

*Quando.*

**I**lo hæbia amato, when I haue loued.

**T**u hæbbi amato, when thou hast loued, &c. as in the optatiue mode.

Otherwise, *Che.*

Sing.	<b>I</b> o hauerèi and Ha-	{ I thou }	sholde
	<b>ueria amato,</b>		
Plur.	<b>T</b> u hauerèsti amato,	{ that he }	haue loued.
	<b>C</b> olui hauerèbbe and		
	<b>Haueria amato:</b>		

Plur.

## OF VERBES

**N**oi hauerèmmo amato, { we sholde  
**V**oi hauerèste amato, { that you haue  
**C**oloro hauerèbbono & { they sloued  
**Haueriano amato.**

Preterpluperfectense  
*Poiche.*

**I**lo haueſſi amato, Since I had loued.

**T**u haueſſi amato, Since thou haddest loued, &c. as in the optatiue mode.

Future tense.

*Quando.*

Sing.	<b>I</b> o hauerò amato,	{ I thou }	shall
	<b>T</b> u hauerà amato,		
Plur.	<b>C</b> olui hauerà amato,	{ whē we }	haue
	<b>N</b> oi hauerèmo amato,		
Plur.	<b>V</b> oi hauerète amato,	{ you they }	loued
	<b>C</b> oloro hauerèno amato,		

Th'infinitiue mode: Present tense.

*Amare.* to loue.

Preterperfectense.

*Hauere amato.* to haue loued.

Futurc tense.

**D**onere amare { To be to loue, or to loue  
**E**ssere per amare  
**H**auere ad amare { hereafter.

## OF VERBES.

Participles { Amante, louing:

{ Amanti, louing:

Present tense.

{ Amando Io, Tu, Colui, Noi, Voi Coloro: I,  
thou, he, we, you, they louing.

Preterperfectense.

Gerüdes { Hauendo amato Io, Tu, Colui, Noi, Voi,  
Coloro: I, thou, he, we, you, they hauing  
loued.

Future tense.

Donendo amore { Io, tu, colui, noi, voi, co-  
Esshendo per amare { lori : I, thou, he, we,  
Hauendo amare { you, they being, or  
shauing to loue.

### The seconde Coniugation.

#### The Indicatiue mode: Present tense.

Sing. { Io T éngo: I holde,  
Tu tiem: thou holdest.  
Colui tiene: he holdeth.  
Noi Teniamo: we holde.  
Plur. { Voi tenete: you holde.  
Coloro tengono: they holde.

Preter-

## OF VERBES.

#### Preter imperfectense.

{ Io T enéua, and T enea.

Sing. { Tu tenéni

{ Colui teneua, and tenea,

{ Noi teneuamo:

Plur. { Voi teneuata,

{ Coloro teneuano & tencano

{ I  
thou

{ he

{ we

{ you

{ they

helde

or did

holde.

#### Preterperfectense.

{ Io T énni, and ho tenuto:

Sing. { Tu tenesti, & ha tenuto,

{ Colui ténne, & ha tenuto,

{ Noi tenemmo, and habbiamo

Plur. { tenuto,

{ Voi teneste, & hanete tenuto,

{ Coloro tennero, and hunno te-

{ I  
thou

{ he

{ we

{ you

{ they

haue

hilde.

#### Preterpluperfectense.

{ Io Hauena tenuto,

Sing. { Tu hauem tenuto,

{ Colui hauena tenuto,

{ Noi hauenamo tenuto,

Plur. { Voi hauenata tenuto,

{ Coloro hauenano tenuto,

{ I  
thou

{ he

{ we

{ you

{ they

had hilde.

OF VERBES.  
Future tense.

Sin.	<i>Io Tenerò and Terro,</i>	I	thou	shall,	or
	<i>Tu tenerà, and terrai,</i>		he	will	
	<i>Colui tenerà, and terra,</i>		we	holdē.	
	<i>Noi teneremo, and terremo,</i>		you		
Plur.	<i>Voi tenerete, and terrete,</i>		they		
	<i>Coloro teneranno, &amp; terrano</i>				

*Io voglio tenere, I will holde,  
Tu voi tenere, thou wilt holde, &c. as in the indicative mode.*

Th' imperative mode: Present tense.

Sing.	<i>Tieni tu: holde thou.</i>	I	thou		
	<i>Tenga colui, let hym holde.</i>				
	<i>Non Tenere, holde not thou.</i>				
	<i>Teniamo noi, let vs holde.</i>				
Plur.	<i>Teniate voi, holde you.</i>				
	<i>Tengano coloro, let them holde.</i>				

Th' optatiue mode: Present tense.

	<i>O Dio Voglia che, &amp;c.</i>				
Sing.	<i>Io Tenga,</i>	I	thou		
	<i>Tu tenga,</i>	god	thou		
	<i>Colui tenga,</i>	graūt	he		
	<i>Noi teniamo</i>	that	we	holde.	
Plur.	<i>Voi teniate,</i>		you		
	<i>Coloro tengano,</i>		they		

Preter-

OF VERBES.  
Preterimperfectense.

*O Dio volesse che, &c.*

Sin.	<i>Io Tenessi.</i>	I	thou		
	<i>Tu tenessi,</i>				
	<i>Colui tenesse,</i>				
	<i>Noi tenessimo.</i>				
Plu.	<i>Voi teneste.</i>	I wolde	he	hilde or	
	<i>Coloro tenessero,</i>	to god	we	did holde	
		that	you		
			they		

Preterperfectense.

*O Dio voglia che, &c.*

Sin.	<i>Io Habbia tenuto.</i>	I	thou		
	<i>Tu habbi tenuto,</i>	god	he	haue	
	<i>Colui habbia tenuto.</i>	graūt	we	heldē.	
	<i>Noi habbiamo tenuto.</i>	that			
Plu.	<i>Voi habbiate tenuto.</i>		you		
	<i>Coloro habbiano tenuto</i>		they		

Preterpluperfectense.

*O Dio Volessò che, &c.*

Sin.	<i>Io Hauessi tenuto.</i>	I	thou		
	<i>Tu hauessi tenuto.</i>				
	<i>Colui hauesse tenuto.</i>				
	<i>Noi hauessimo tenuto.</i>				
Plu.	<i>Voi haueste tenuto.</i>	I wolde	he	had	
	<i>Coloro hauessero tenuto</i>	to god	we	held	
		that	you		
			they		

## OF VERBES.

Future tense.

*O Dio Voglia che, &c.*

Sing.	<i>Io Ténga da qua innanzi.</i>	I	
	<i>Tu Tenga da qua innanzi.</i>	thou	
	<i>Colui tenga da qua innanzi.</i>	he	holde
	<i>Noi Teniamo da qui innanzi,</i>	we	hereaf- ter.
Plur.	<i>Voi temiate da qua innanzi.</i>	you	
	<i>Coloro tengano da qua innanzi.</i>	they	

The subiunctive mode: Present tense.

*Concia sia cosa che.*

Sing.	<i>Io Tenga,</i>	I	
	<i>Tu tenga,</i>	thou	
	<i>Colui tenga,</i>	he	holde
	<i>Noi Teniamo,</i>	we	
Plur.	<i>Voi temiate,</i>	you	
	<i>Coloro Tengano,</i>	they	

Preterimperfectense.

*Auegna che.*

*Io Tenessi, Although I helde or did holde.*  
*Tu tenessi, Although thou heldest or didest hold,*  
*&c. As in the optatiue mode.*

Other-

## OF VERBES.

Otherwise, *Se,*

Sing.	<i>Io Teneréi, Terrei, Te-</i>	I	
	<i>neria, and Terria.</i>	thou	
	<i>Tu tenerèsti &amp; terresti,</i>	he	shold
	<i>Colui tenerèbbe, terrèb-</i>	if	holde.
	<i>be, teneria, &amp; terria.</i>	we	
	<i>Noi Teneremmo &amp; ter-</i>	you	
	<i>remmo,</i>	they	
Plur.	<i>Voi tenerèste &amp; terreste,</i>		
	<i>coloro tenerebbono, ter-</i>		
	<i>rebbono, tenerianio, and terriano.</i>		

Preterperfectense.

*Quando.*

*Io Habbia tenuto, when I haue helde.*  
*Tu habbi tenuto, when thou hast helde. &c. As*  
*in the optatiue mode.*

Otherwise. *Che.*

Sing.	<i>Io Hauerei, and Hau-</i>	I	
	<i>ria tenuto,</i>	thou	
	<i>Tu hauerestri tenuto,</i>	he	holde
	<i>Colui hauerèbbe &amp; ha-</i>	that	
	<i>ueria tenuto,</i>	we	haue
	<i>Noi haueremmo tenuto,</i>	you	helde.
Plur.	<i>Voi hauereste tenuto.</i>	they	
	<i>Coloro hauerebbono, &amp;</i>		
	<i>hauerianio tenuto.</i>		

## OF VERBES.

## Preterpluperfetence.

Poiche.

{  
Io Hauessi tenuto, Since I had helde.{  
Tu Hauessi tenuto, Since thou haddest helde, &c.  
as in the Optatiue mode.

Future tense.

Quando

{  
Io Hauerò tenuto.{  
Sm. Tu hauerai tenuto.{  
Colui hauerà tenuto.{  
Noi hauerremo tenuto.{  
Plu. Voi hauerete tenuto.{  
Coloro hauerão tenuto.

I      thou      shall  
 whē    he      haue  
 we     you     helde  
 they

The infinitiue mode: present tense.

Tenere.

To holde.

Preterperfectense.

Hauer tenuto.

To haue helde.

Future tense.

Dauer tenere

Eser per tenere

Hauere à tenere

To be to holde, or to holde her-  
after.

Participles {  
Tenente, holding. Tenuto, helde.{  
Tenenti, holding. Tenuti, helde,  
Present

## OF VERBES.

## Presente tense.

Tenendo, Holding.

Preterperfectense.

Hauendo tenuto, hauing helde.

Gerūdes

Future tense.

Dauendo tenere { Being, or hauing to

Hauendo à tenere } holde.

Essendo per tenere

The thirde Coniugation.

Th' Indicatiue mode: Present tense

Io Leggo: I reade.

Singul. Tu Leggi: thou readest.

Colui Legge, he readerli.

Noi Leggiamo: we reade.

Plur. Voi Leggete: you reade.

Coloro Leggono: they reade.

Preterperfectense.

Io Leggēua, and Leggēa.

Sm. Tu Leggeni.

Colui Leggēua and Leggēa,

Noi Leggēuamo.

Plu. Voi Leggenate.

Coloro Leggēuano &amp; leggeano

I  
thou

he

we

you

they

did  
reade.

OF VERBES.  
Preterperfectense.

Sing.	<i>Io Lessi, and Ho letto,</i>	I	thou	
	<i>Tu leggesti, &amp; hai letto,</i>	he		
	<i>Colui lessse, &amp; ha letto,</i>	we		
	<i>Nói Leggemmo, and habbiamo letto.</i>	you		haue reade.
Plur.	<i>Voi leggeste, and haue- te let to.</i>	they		
	<i>Coloro lessero, and hano letto.</i>			

## Preterpluperfectense

Sing.	<i>Io haueua letto.</i>	I	thou	
	<i>Tu haueui letto.</i>	he		had reade.
	<i>Colui haueua letto,</i>	we		
	<i>Nói Haueuamo letto,</i>	you		
Plur.	<i>Voi haueuate letto,</i>	they		
	<i>Coloro haueuano letto.</i>			

## Future tense.

Sing.	<i>Io Leggerò.</i>	I	thou	
	<i>Tu Leggerà,</i>	he		
	<i>Colui Leggerà,</i>	we		
	<i>Noi Leggeremo.</i>	you		shall or will.reade.
Plur.	<i>Voi leggerete,</i>	they		
	<i>Coloro leggeranno.</i>			

*Io Voglio leggere, I will reade.**Tu Voi leggere, thou wilte reade, &c. as in Indica-  
tiue mode.*

The

OF VERBES.  
Th'imperatiue mode: Present tense.

Singul.	<i>Leggi tu, Reade thou.</i>	I	thou	
	<i>Legga colui, let him reade.</i>	he		
	<i>Leggiamo noi, let vs reade.</i>	we		
Plur.	<i>Leggete voi, reade you.</i>	you		
	<i>Leggano coloro, let them reade.</i>	they		
	<i>Non Leggere, reade not thou.</i>			

*O Dio Voglia che, &c.*

Sing.	<i>Io Legga,</i>	I	thou	
	<i>Tu Legga,</i>	he		reade.
	<i>Colui Legga,</i>	graunt	he	
	<i>Nói Leggiamo,</i>	that	we	
Plur.	<i>Voi Leggiate,</i>	you		
	<i>Coloro Leggano,</i>	they		

## Preterimperfectense.

*O Dio Volesse che, &c.*

Sing.	<i>Io Leggessi.</i>	I	thou	
	<i>Tu Leggessi,</i>	to God	he	reade,
	<i>Colui Leggesse,</i>	that	we	or did
	<i>Noi Leggesimo,</i>			reade.
Plur.	<i>Voi Leggeste,</i>	you		
	<i>Coloro leggessero,</i>	they		

E

## OF VERBES.

## Preterfectense.

O Dio Voglia che, &amp;c.

Io Habbia letto,	I
Sin. Tu habbis letto,	thou
Colui habbia letto,	he
Noi habbiamo letto,	haue
Plur. Voi habbiate letto,	whee
Coloro habbiano letto,	reade.
	that
	you
	they

## Preterpluperfectense.

O Dio volesse che, &amp;c.

Io Hauessi letto,	I
Sin. Tu hauessi letto,	thou
Colui hauesse letto,	to God
Noi Hauessimo letto,	he
Plur. Voi haueste letto,	had
Coloro hauessero letto	that
	whee
	you
	they

## Future tense.

O Dio Vogliache, &amp;c.

Io Legga da qua innanzi,	I
Sin. Tu Legga da qua innanzi,	thou
Colui Legga da qua innanzi,	he
Noi Leggiamo da qua innanzi,	reade
Plur. Voi Leggiate da qua innanzi,	hereafter.
Coloro leggano da qua innanzi,	that
	whee
	you
	they

The

## OF VERBES.

## The subiunctive mode: Present tense.

## Concio sia cosa che.

Io Legga,	I
Sing. Tu Legga,	thou
Colui Legga,	asmuche
Noi Leggiamo,	he
Plur. Voi Leggiate,	as
Coloro Leggano,	whee
	you
	they

## Preterimperfectense.

## Auegna che.

Io Leggesse, Although I reade or did reade.  
 Tu leggesse, although thou readest or didest reade  
 &c. as in the Optatiue mode.

## Otherwise, Se.

Io Leggerci, and Leggeria,	I
Sin. Tu Leggeresti,	thou
Colui Leggerebbe, and Leggeria,	he
Noi Leggeremmo,	sholde
Plur. Voi Leggereste,	whee
Coloro Leggerebbono, and Leggeriano,	you
	they

## Preterperfectense.

## Quando.

Io Habbia letto, when I haue reade.  
 Tu Habbi letto, when thou hast reade, &c. as in  
 the optatiue mode.

OF VERBES.  
Otherwayes, Che.

Sing.	<i>Io Hauerei, and Ha-</i> <i>ueria letto,</i>	that	I	sholde	Douér Leggère
	<i>Tu hauerestи letto,</i>		thou	haue	<i>Hauera Leggère</i>
	<i>Colui hauerebbe, and</i> <i>haueria letto,</i>		he	reade.	<i>Effer per Leggère</i>
	<i>Noi haueremmo letto,</i>		wee		To be to reade, or to reade
Plu.	<i>Voi hauereste letto,</i>	you	you		hereafter.
	<i>Coloro hauerèbbono &amp;</i> <i>haueriano letto,</i>		they		

Preterpluperfetence.

Poi che.

*Io Hauessi letto, Since I had reade.*  
*Tu Hauessi letto, Since thou haddest reade, &c.*  
as in the optatiue mode.

Future tense.

Quando.

Sing.	<i>Io Hauerò letto.</i>	whē	I	shall	Douiendo leggere
	<i>Tu hauerà letto,</i>		thou	haue	<i>Hauendo da leggere</i>
	<i>Colui hauerà letto,</i>		he	reade,	<i>Effendo per leggere</i>
	<i>Noi hauerèmo letto,</i>		we		Being, or hauing
Plu.	<i>Voi hauerete letto,</i>	you	you		to reade.
	<i>Coloro hauerāno letto,</i>		they		

The Infinitiue mode: Present tense,  
Leggere, to reade.

Preterperfectense.

*Hauér letto, to haue reade.*

Future

OF VERBES.  
Future tense.

*Douér Leggère*  
*Hauera Leggère*  
*Effer per Leggère* To be to reade, or to reade  
hereafter.

Participles *Legente, reading. Letto, reade.*  
*Legenti, reading. Letti, reade.*

Present tense.

*Legéndo, reading.*

Preterperfectense.

Gerüdes *Hauendo letto, hauing reade.*

Future tense.

*Douiendo leggere*  
*Hauendo da leggere*  
*Effendo per leggere* Being, or hauing  
to reade.

The fourth Coniugation.

Th'Indicatiue mode: Present tense.

Singul. *Io Odo, I heare.*  
*Tu Odi, thou hearest.*

*Colui Ode, he heareth.*

Plur. *Noi Vdiamo, we heare.*  
*Voi Vdite, you heare.*  
*Coloro Odono, they heare.*

## OF VERBES.

## Preterimperfectense.

Sin.	<i>Io Vdīua.</i>	I	thou	heard or did heare.
<i>Tu vdīui,</i>	<i>Colui vdīua,</i>	he		
	<i>Noi vdīuāmo,</i>	whee		
<i>Voi vdīuate,</i>	<i>Coloro vdīuano &amp; vdīimo</i>	you		
		they		

## Preterperfectense.

Sing.	<i>Io Vdi, vdij, and ho vdito,</i>	I	thou	haue heard.
<i>Tu vdisti, and hai vdito,</i>	<i>Colui vdi, and ha vdito,</i>	he		
	<i>Noi Vdimmo, and Habbia-</i>	whee		
<i>mo vdito,</i>	<i>Voi vdiste &amp; hauete vdito,</i>	you		
	<i>Coloro vidirono, vdiron, vdi-</i>	they		
	<i>ro, vdir, and hanno vdito.</i>			

## Preterpluperfectense.

Sing.	<i>Io Hauena Vdito,</i>	I	thou	had heard
<i>Tu hauēui Vdito,</i>	<i>Colui hauena vdito,</i>	he		
	<i>Noi hauenāmo vdito,</i>	whee		
<i>Voi hauenate vdito,</i>	<i>Coloro hauenano vdito,</i>	you		
		they		

## Future tense.

Sing.	<i>Io Vdīro,</i>	I	shall or will
	<i>Tu vdīrai,</i>	thou	
	<i>Colui vdīrà,</i>	he	

Plur.

## OF VERBES.

<i>Noi Vdīremo,</i>	I	wee	shall or will
<i>Voi vdīrete,</i>	thou	you	heare.
<i>Coloro vdiràmono,</i>	they		

*Io Voglio vdīre, I will heare.**Tu Vor vdīre, thou wilt heare, &c.*

## Th'imperatiue mode Present tense.

*Odi tu : heare thou.**Oda colui, let him heare.**Non Vdīre, heare not thou.**Vdīamo nōi, let vs heare.**Vdīte voi, heare you.**Odano coloro, let them heare,*

## Th'optatiue mode: Present tense.

*O Dio Voglia che, &c.*

<i>Io Oda,</i>	I	God	thou
<i>Tu Oda,</i>	thou	graūt	he
<i>Colui Oda,</i>	he	that	whee
<i>Noi Odiamo,</i>	you	that	they

## Preterimperfectense.

*O Dio Volessche che, &c.*

<i>Io Vdīssi,</i>	I	God	thou
<i>Tu vdīssi,</i>	thou	to God	he
<i>Colui vdīsse,</i>	he	that	whee
<i>Noi vdīssimo,</i>	we	that	they

*Voi vdīste,  
Coloro vdīssero,*

F iiiij

## OF VERBES.

## Preterperfectense.

*O Dio Voglia che, &c.*

Sin.	<i>Io Habbia vdito,</i>	I	thou	haue
	<i>Tu habbia vdito,</i>	God	he	heard
	<i>Colui habbia vdito,</i>	graūt	we	
	<i>Noi habbiamo vdito,</i>	that	you	
Plur.	<i>Voi habbiate vdito,</i>		they	
	<i>Coloro habbiano vdito,</i>			

## Preterpluperfetense

*O dio Volesse che, &c.*

Sin.	<i>Io Hauessi vdito,</i>	I	thou	had
	<i>Tu hauessi vdito,</i>	I	wolde	he
	<i>Colui hauesse vdito,</i>	to God	wee	heard
	<i>Noi Hauessimo vdito,</i>	that	you	
Plur.	<i>Voi haueste vdito,</i>		they	
	<i>Coloro hauessero vdito,</i>			

## Future tensē.

*O Dio Voglia che, &c.*

Sin.	<i>Io Oda da qua innazi,</i>	I	thou	
	<i>Tu Oda da qua innazi</i>	thou		
	<i>Colui Oda da qua in-</i>	he		
	<i>nanzi,</i>			
	<i>Noi Vdiamo da qua</i>	god	we	heare
	<i>innanzi,</i>	graūt		
	<i>Voi Vdiate da qua in-</i>	that	you	here-
	<i>nanzi,</i>			after.
Plur.	<i>Coloro Odano da qua</i>	they		
	<i>innanzi,</i>			

The

## OF VERBES.

## The subiunctive mode: Present tensē.

Sing.	<i>Io Oda</i>	I	thou
	<i>Tu Oda,</i>	for	
	<i>Colui Oda,</i>	asmuche	he
		as	we
Plur.	<i>Voi Vdiate,</i>	you	
	<i>Coloro Odano,</i>	they	

## Preterimperfetense.

	<i>Auegnache.</i>		
Sin.	<i>Io Vdissi,</i>	I	thou
	<i>Tu Vdissi,</i>	Although	he
	<i>Colui vdisse,</i>	we	did heare
	<i>Noi Vdissimo,</i>	you	
Plur.	<i>Voi Vdiste,</i>	they	
	<i>Coloro vdissero</i>		

## Otherwise, &amp;c:

Sing.	<i>Io Vdirèi, vdiria.</i>	I	thou
	<i>Tu vdiresti,</i>	he	
	<i>Colui vdirrebbe, and</i>	if	
	<i>vdiria.</i>	we	should
		you	heare.
Plur.	<i>Noi Vdirèmmo,</i>	they	
	<i>Voi vdirreste,</i>		
	<i>Coloro vdirrebbono, &amp;</i>		
	<i>vdiriano.</i>		

OF VERBES.  
Preterperfectense.

Quando.

Sing.	Io Habbia vdito, Tu habbia vdito, Colui habbia vdito, Noi habbiamo vdito,	whē	I thou he we	haue heard.
Plur.	Voi habbiate vdito, Coloro habbiano vdito,		you they	
Plur.			I thou he we	haue heard.
			you they	

Otherwise, *Che.*

Sing.	Io Hauerei and Hau- ria vdito, Tu haueresti vdito,	that	I thou he	hold
	Colui hauerebbe and haueria vdito,		we you they	haue heard.
Plur.	Noi Hauerēmo vdito, Voi hauereste vdito,		I thou he we	hold
			you they	haue heard.

Preterpluperfectense.

Sing.	Io Hauessi vdito, Tu Hauessi vdito,	Since that	I thou he	had
	Colui hauesse vdito, Noi haueſſimo vdito,		we you they	heard
Plur.	Voi haueſte vdito, Coloro haueſſero vdito		I thou he we	had
			you they	heard

Future

OF VERBES.  
Future tense.

Quando.

Sing.	Io hauerò Vdito: Tu hauerà vdito,	whē	I thou he	shall
	Colui hauerà vdito, Noi hauerèmo vdito,		we you	haue heard.
Plur.	Voi hauerete vdito, Coloro haueranno vdito.		they	

The Infinitive mode: Present tense.  
*Vdire,* to heare.

Preterperfectense.

*Hauere vdito,* to haue heard.

Future tense.

*Douere vdire*  
*Hauere ad vdire* To be to heare, or to heare  
*Essere per vdire.* hereafter.

Participles *Vdiente,* hearing: *vdito* heard.  
*Vdienti,* hearing: *vditi* heard.

Present tense.

*Adendo,* Hearing.  
Preterperfectense.  
*Hanendo vdito,* Hauing heard.  
Future tense.  
*Douendo Vdire*  
*Essendo per vdire* Being or hauing  
*Hanendo ad vdire* to heare.

And because th'Italian tonge doth lack a Verbe passiuē: & can not expresse the passiuē voyce, without the helpe of this Verbe *Sono*: therfore we must first declyne this verbe before we can proceede to th' other.

The Indicatiue mode: Present tense.

- Sing.* *Io Sono*: I am.  
*Sing.* *Tu Sei*: thou art.  
*Colui E*: he is.  
*Noi Siamo*: we are or be.  
*Plur.* *Voi Sete*: you are or be.  
*Coloro Sono*: they are or be.

Preterimperfectense.

- Sing.* *Io Era*, I was.  
*Sing.* *Tu Eri*, thou wast.  
*Colui Era*, he was.  
*Noi Eravamo*, and *Eramo*, we were.  
*Plur.* *Voi Eravate*, you were.  
*Coloro Erano*, they were.

Preterperfectense.

- Sin.* *Io Fui*, and *Sono stato*,  
*Tu Fosti*, and *Sei stato*,  
*Colui Fu*, and *E stato*,  
*Noi Fummo*, and *Siamo stati*,  
*Voi Foste*, and *Sete stati*,  
*Coloro Furono*, *Furo*, *Furo*,  
 and *Sono stati*.
- |  |  |                  |
|--|--|------------------|
| <i>I</i><br><i>thou</i><br><i>he</i><br><i>we</i><br><i>you</i><br><i>they</i> | <i>I</i><br><i>thou</i><br><i>he</i><br><i>we</i><br><i>you</i><br><i>they</i> | <i>haue ben.</i> |
|--|--|------------------|

Preter-

Preterpluperfectense.

- |   |  |                 |
|---|--|-----------------|
| <i>Io Era stato</i> ,<br><i>Tu Eri stato</i> ,<br><i>Colui Era stato</i> .              | <i>I</i><br><i>thou</i><br><i>he</i>   | <i>had ben.</i> |
| <i>Noi Eravamo stati</i> ,<br><i>Voi Eravate stati</i> .<br><i>Coloro Erano stati</i> . | <i>we</i><br><i>you</i><br><i>they</i> |                 |

Future tense.

- |  |  |                 |
|--|--|-----------------|
| <i>Io Sarò</i> , and <i>Fia</i> .<br><i>Singul.</i> <i>Tu Sarai</i> ,<br><i>Colui Sarà</i> , <i>Fia</i> , and <i>Fié</i> . | <i>I</i><br><i>thou</i><br><i>he</i>   | <i>shal be.</i> |
| <i>Noi Saremo</i> ,<br><i>Voi Sarete</i> ,<br><i>Coloro Saranno</i> , & <i>Fiano</i> .                                     | <i>we</i><br><i>you</i><br><i>they</i> |                 |

Th'imperatiue mode: Present tense.

- |   |                                      |            |
|---|--------------------------------------|------------|
| <i>Sij</i> , <i>Sia</i> , and <i>Si tu</i> , Be thou.<br><i>Singul.</i> <i>Sia</i> , and <i>Si colui</i> , Let him be.<br><i>Noi Siamo noi</i> , Let vs be. | <i>I</i><br><i>thou</i><br><i>he</i> | <i>be.</i> |
| <i>Plur.</i> <i>Siate voi</i> , Be you.<br><i>Coloro Siano</i> , Let them be.   | <i>you</i><br><i>they</i>            |            |

The Optatiue mode: Present tense.

- |   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| <i>O Dio voglia</i> , <i>Diò voglia</i> , <i>ô Dio che</i> , <i>ô che</i> ,<br><i>Io Sia</i> ,<br><i>Sin.</i> <i>Tu Sij</i> , <i>Sia</i> , and <i>Sie</i> ,<br><i>Colui Sia</i> ,<br><i>Noi Siamo</i> ,<br><i>Voi Siáte</i> ,<br><i>Coloro Siano</i> , & <i>Sieno</i> , | <i>I</i><br><i>thou</i><br><i>he</i><br><i>we</i><br><i>you</i><br><i>they</i> | <i>go d</i><br><i>graūt</i><br><i>that</i> |
|---|--|--|

## OF VERBES.

## Preterimperfectense.

O Dio Voleffe, Dio voleffe, &  
Dio, che, & che.

		I	
Sin.	Io Fóssi, & Fússi,	thou	
	Tu Fóssi, & Fússi,	he	
	Colui fóssi, & fússi,	to God	were.
Plu	Noi Fossimo, and fussimo,	we	
	Voi foste, & faste,	you	
	Coloro fossero, and fussero.	they	

## Preterperfectense.

O Dio Voglia, &c.

		I	
Sin.	Io Sia stato,	thou	
	Tu Sij stato,	he	
	Colui Sia stato,	haue ben.	
Plu	Noi Siamo stati,	we	
	Voi State st.iti,	you	
	Coloro Siano stati,	they	

## Preterpluperfectense.

O Dio voleffe, che, &c.

		I	
Sin.	Io Fossistato,	thou	
	Tu Fossistato,	he	
	Colui Fosse statato,	I wold	
Plu	Noi Fossimo statati,	to god	had ben
	Voi Foste statati,	that	
	Coloro Fossero statati,	you	
		they	

Future

## OF VERBES.

## Future tense.

O Dio vogliache, &c.

		I	
Sin.	Io Sia da qua innanzi,	thou	
	Tu Sij da qua innanzi,	he	
	Colui Sia da qua innazi,	god	be
Plu	Noi Siamo da qua in-	graunt	here-
	nanzi,	that	after
	Voi Siate da qua innazi,	we	
	Coloro Siano da qua in-	you	
	nanzi.	they	

The subiunctive mode: Present tense.

Concio sia cosa che.

		I am.
Sing.	Io Sia,	thou art.
	Tu Sij,	he is.
	Colui Sia,	asmuche.
	Noi Siamo,	as
Plur.	Voi Siate,	we are.
	Coloro Siano,	you are.
		they are.

## Preterimperfectense.

Auegnache.

		I	
Singul.	Io Fússi,	thou	
	Tu Fússi,	he	
	Colui Fússe,	we	
Plur.	Noi Fussimo,	you	were.
	Voi Fúste,	they	
	Colorofussero,		

## OF VERBES.

Otherwise, Se.

Singu.	<i>Io Sarèi, and Saria.</i>	I	thou
	<i>Tu Sarèsti,</i>	he	he
	<i>Colui Sarèbbe, and</i>	if	should
	<i>Saria.</i>		be.
Plur.	<i>Noi Sarèmmo,</i>	we	
	<i>Voi Sareste,</i>	you	
	<i>Coloro Sarèbbono, &amp;</i>	they	
	<i>sariano,</i>		

## Preterperfectense.

	<i>Quando.</i>		
Sin.	<i>Io Sia stato,</i>	I	thou
	<i>Tu Sia stato,</i>	he	haue ber
	<i>Colui Sia stato,</i>	when	
	<i>Noi Siamo stati,</i>	he	
Plu	<i>Voi State stati,</i>	we	
	<i>Coloro Siano stati,</i>	you	
		they	

## Otherwise, Che.

Sin.	<i>Io Sarèi, &amp; Saria stato</i>	I	thou
	<i>Tu Saresti stato,</i>	he	sholde
	<i>Colui Sarèbbe &amp; Saria</i>	that	haue
	<i>stato,</i>		ben.
Plu.	<i>Noi Sarèmmo stato</i>	we	
	<i>Voi Sareste stato,</i>	you	
	<i>Coloro sarebbono and</i>	they	
	<i>sariano stato.</i>		

## Preter-

## OF VERBES.

## Preterpluperfectense.

Porsche.

Sin.	<i>Io Fussi stato,</i>	I	thou
	<i>Tu Fussi stato,</i>	he	had ben,
	<i>Colui Fusse stato,</i>	Since	
	<i>Noi Fussimo stati,</i>	that	
Plu	<i>Voi Fuste stati,</i>		
	<i>Coloro fuisse stati,</i>		

## Future tense.

Quando.

Sin.	<i>Io Saro stato,</i>	I	thou
	<i>Tu Sarai stato,</i>	he	shall haue
	<i>Colui sara stato,</i>	when	
	<i>Noi Sarémo stati,</i>	he	
Plu	<i>Voi sarete stati,</i>	we	
	<i>Coloro saranno stati,</i>	you	
		they	

## Th'infinitive mode: Present tense.

Essere, to be.

## Preterperfectense.

Essere Stato, to haue ben.

## Future tense.

*Dou'er' Essere,* To be to be, or to haue to be.  
*Hanére ad Essere,*

Participles *Stato, stata, and suto, sutu, bene.*  
*Stati, state; and suti, sute, bene.*

G

## OF VERBES.

Present tense.

Essendo, Being.

Preterperfectense.

Gerüdes

Essendo, stato, stata, stati, state : Hauing ben.

Future tense.

Dounendo essere { Being, or hauing  
Hauendo ad essere { to be.  
Essendo per essere.

The declining of a Verbe passiuē of the first Coniugation.

The Indicatiue mode: Present tense.

Singul. {  
 Ilo Sono amato, I am loued.  
 Tu Séi amato, thou art loued.  
 Colui E amato: si ama, amasi, he is loued.  
 Noi Siàmo amati, we are loued.

Plur. {  
 Voi Séte amati, you are loued.  
 Coloro Sóno amati: si àmano, àmonosi, and àmansi, they are loued.

Preteriimperfectense.

Singu. {  
 Ilo Era amato,  
 Tu Eri amato, { I  
 Colui Era àmato, si thou was loued.  
 amàua, amauasi.

Plur.

## OF VERBES.

Noi Erauàmo amati, { we  
 Voi Eravate amati, { you were loued  
 Coloro Erano amati, { they  
 si amauano, amàuanosi, and amàuansi.

Preterperfectense.

Io Sono stato, & Fui amato,	I
Sin. { Tu Séi stato, & Fosti amato,	thou
Colui È stato, and Fu amato:	he
si amo, amossi.	
Noi Siamo stati, and Fummo	we
amati.	
Voi Séte stati, & Foste amati	you
Coloro Sono stati and Furo-	they
rono amati: si amàrono, Amaron, amàro, amar,	
& amàronosi, amaronosi, amarosi, amarsi.	

Preterpluperfectense.

Io Era stato amato,	I
Sing. { Tu Eri stato amato,	thou
Colui Era stato amato,	he
Noi erauàmo stati amati,	we
Plu. { Voi eravate stati amati,	you
Coloro érano stati amati,	they

Future tense.

Io Sarò amato,	I
Sing. { Tu Sarai amato,	thou
Colui Sara amato: si a-She	shalbelo-
rà, ameràssi,	Sued.

## OF VERBES.

Plur. *Noi Sarèmo amati,* { we  
*Voi sarete amati,* { you { shall be  
*Coloro saranno amati:* si A-*They loued.*  
*meranno, ameramosi, and ameransi.*

## Th'imperatiue mode Present tense.

Sing. *Sij amato tu:* Be thou loued.  
*Sia amato colui, si ami, amisi,* Let him be loued.  
*Si amo amati noi,* Let vs be loued.  
*Siate amati voi, be you loued.*  
*Siano amati coloro, si amino, aminosi, & aminsi,* let them be loued.

## Th'optatiue mode: Present tense.

*O Dio Voglia che, &c.*

Sing. *Io Sia amato,* { I  
*Tu sij amato,* { thou  
*Colui sia amato, si God he* { be loued.  
*ami, amisi,* { graut  
*Noi Siàmo amati,* { that wee  
Plur. *Voi siate amati,* { you  
*Coloro siano amati,* { they  
*siamino, aminosi, and aminsi,*

## Preterimperfectense.

*O Dio Volesse che, &c.*

Singul.

## OF VERBES.

Plur. *Io Fossi amato,* { I  
*Tu fossi amato,* { thou  
*Colui fosse amato, si he* { were loued.  
*amasse, amassesi,* { to God  
*Noi Fossimo amati* { that  
*Voi foste amati,* { wee  
*Coloro fossero ama-* { you  
*ti, si amassero, amasserosi, and amassersi.* { they

## Preterperfectense.

*O Dio Voglia che, &c.*

Plur. *Io sia stato amato,* { I  
*Tu Sij stato amato,* { thou  
*Colui Sia stato amato,* { God  
*graunt he haue*  
*Noi Siàmo stati amati,* { that we bene  
*Voi Siate stati amati,* { you loued  
*Coloro siano stati amati* { they

## Preterpluperfectense.

*O Dio volesse che, &c.*

Plur. *Io Fossi stato amato,* { I  
*Tu fossi stato amato* { thou  
*Colui fosse stato a-* { he had  
*mato.* { to God ben loued.  
*Noi fessimo stati a-* { that we  
*mati.* { you  
*Voi foste stati amati,* { they  
*Coloro fossero stati* { amati.

G ij

OF VERBES.  
Future tense.

O dio Volesse che, &c.

	<i>Io Sia amato da qua innanzi,</i>	I	
Sing.	<i>Tu Sij amato da qua innanzi.</i>	thou	be loued
	<i>Colui sia amato da qua innanzi,</i>	he	hereafter.
	<i>Noi Siamo amati da qua innanzi,</i>	we	
Plur.	<i>Voi Siate amati da qua innanzi.</i>	you	
	<i>Coloro siano amati da qua innanzi.</i>	they	

The subiunctive mode: Present tense.

Concia si cosa che, &c.

*Io Sia amato*, For asinuch as I am loued.  
*Tu Sij amato*, For asinuch as thou art loued, &c.  
 as in the Optatiue mode.

Preterimperfectense.

Anegra che.

*Io Fossi amato*, Although I were loued.  
*Tu Fossi amato*, Although thou were loued, &c.  
 as in the Optatiue mode.

Other-

OF VERBES.  
Otherwise, Se:

	<i>Io Sarei &amp; saria amato</i>	I	
Sing.	<i>Tu saresti amato,</i>	if thou	shold be
	<i>Colui sarebbe &amp; saria.</i>	the	sloued.
	<i>amato: si amerrebbe, amerrebbe: si ameria, ameriasi.</i>		
Plur.	<i>Noi Seremmo amati,</i>	we	
	<i>Voi sareste amati,</i>	if you	shold be
	<i>Coloro Sarebbono and</i>	they	sloued.
	<i>sariano amati: si amerebbono, amerebbonosi, amerebbonsi, si ameriano, americanosi, &amp; americanisi.</i>		

Preterperfectense.

Concia si cosa che.

*Io Sia stato amato*: For asinuch as I haue benloued.  
*Tu Sij stato amato*: For asinuch as thou hast bene loued, &c. As in the Optatiue mode.

	<i>Io Sarei, and Saria stato</i>	I	
Sing.	<i>amato,</i>	thou	shold
	<i>Tu saresti stato amato,</i>	he	haue
	<i>Colui sarebbe, and saria</i>	ben	loued
	<i>stato amato,</i>	we	
Plur.	<i>Noi Saremmo stati amati,</i>	if	
	<i>Voi sareste stati amati,</i>	you	
	<i>Coloro sarebbono, and sa-</i>	they	
	<i>riano stati amati,</i>		

G iiiij

## OF VERBES.

Preterimperfectense.

Poi che.

*Io Fossi stato amato*, Since I had ben loued.

*Tu fossi stato amato*, Since thou haddeſt bene loued, &c. as in the Optatiue mode.

Future tense.

Quando.

*Si. Io Sarò ſtato amato*

*Tu Sarai ſtato amato*

*Colui Sarà ſtato amato,*

*Pl. Noi Sarēmo ſtati amati,*

*Voi Sarēte ſtati amati,*

*Coloro Sarāno ſtati amati*

{ when { I thou shall  
he haue  
we bene  
you lo-  
they ued.

The Infinitiue mode: Present tense.

*Essere amato, or Amarsi*, to be loued.

Preterperfectense.

*Essere ſtato amato, or Eſſerſi amato*, to haue ben loued.

Future tense.

*Douere eſſere amato, Douerſi amare, Douere a-  
marsi,**Hauere ad eſſere amato, Hauere ad amarſi, ha-  
uerſi ad amare.**Essere per amarsi, Eſſerſi per amare, to be, to be  
loued: to haue to be loued.*

Parti-

## OF VERBES.

*Amato, loued. Amati, loued.*

Participles

*Amata, loued. Amate, loued.*

Present tense.

*Eſſe do amato: & Amādoſi: Being loued,*

Preterperfectense.

*Eſſendo ſtato amato: Hauing ben loued*

Future tense.

Gerundes

*Eſſendo per eſſere amato: Eſſendo ſi per  
amare: and Eſſendo per amarſi,  
Douendo eſſere amato, Douendo ſi ama-  
re, and Douendo amarſi,  
Hauéndo ad eſſere amato, Hauéndo ſi ad  
amare, and Hauendo ad amarſi: Be-  
ing to be loued.*

And bicaufethis Verbe *Ho* (I haue) commeth  
often in vſe: as may be ſene in the declining of  
the former Verbes: Therefore I haue thought  
good riot t'omit the declining of it.

Th'Indicatiue mode: Present tense.

*Io Ho, and Hāgio poeticall: I haue.*Sing. *Tu Hāi: thou haſte.**Colui Hā, and Hāne poeticall: he hath.**Noi Habbiamo: we haue.*Plur. *Voi hauete: you haue.**Coloro hāmo: they haue.*

## OF VERBES.

## Preterimperfectense.

Sin.	<i>Io Haueréua, and Hauéa,</i>	{ I thou he whee }	had.
	<i>T u hauéui,</i>		
	<i>Colui hauéna, and hauéa,</i>		
Plur.	<i>Noi Haueréamo,</i>	{ you they }	
	<i>Voi hauenáte,</i>		

<i>Coloro hauéano, and haucano,</i>	{ you they }	

## Preterperfectense:

Sing.	<i>Io Hébbi, and Ho hanúto,</i>	{ I thou he whee }	haue
	<i>T u hauésti, and hái hanúto,</i>		
	<i>Colui hébbe, and ha hanúto,</i>		
Plur.	<i>Noi Hauerémmo, and habbi-</i>	{ wee }	had.
	<i>ámo hauúto,</i>		

<i>Voi hauëste, &amp; haueto hanuto</i>	{ you they }	
<i>Coloro hébbero, and hanno</i>		

## Preterpluperfectense.

Sing.	<i>Io Haueréua hanúto,</i>	{ I thou he whee }	had.
	<i>T u hauéui hanuto</i>		
	<i>Colui hauéna hanuto,</i>		
Plur.	<i>Noi Haueréamo hanuto,</i>	{ wee }	had.
	<i>Voi hauenáte hanuto,</i>		

## Future tense.

Sing.	<i>Io Hauerò, haurò, and Harrò,</i>	{ I thou he whee }	shall
	<i>T u hauerái, haurái, and barrái,</i>		
	<i>Colui hauerà, haurà, &amp; barrà,</i>		
Plur.	<i>Voi hauëste,</i>	{ he }	
	<i>Coloro haueréero,</i>		

## OF VERBES.

Sin.	<i>Noi Hauerémo, haurémo, &amp; wee</i>	{ barrèmo, Voi haueréte, hauréte, and	{ you }	shall
Plur.	<i>barrete,</i>	{ Coloro haueráno, hauráno, }	{ they }	haue.
	<i>and barráno,</i>			

Th'imperatiue mode: Present tense.

Sing.	<i>Habbiat u, haue thou,</i>	{ Habbia colui, let him haue.

Plur.	<i>Habbiate voi, haue you,</i>	{ Habbiano coloro, let them haue.

The Optatiue mode: Present tense.

*O Dio voglia che, &c.*

Sing.	<i>Io Habbia,</i>	{ God Colui habbia,	{ I thou he whee }	haue.
Plur.	<i>Voi habbiate,</i>	{ that }	{ you }	
	<i>Coloro habbiano,</i>			

Preterimperfectense.

*O Dio volesse che, &c.*

Sin.	<i>Io Hauessi,</i>	{ I thou he whee }	had.
	<i>T u hauessi,</i>		
	<i>Colui hauesse,</i>		
Plur.	<i>Noi Hauessimo,</i>	{ to God that... }	
	<i>Voi hauëste,</i>		

## OF VERBES.

## Preterperfectense.

*O Dio Voglia che, &c.*

<i>Sin.</i>	<i>Io Habbia hauuto,</i>	{ God graūt that }	{ I thou he we you they }	haue had.
	<i>Tu habbia hauuto,</i>			
	<i>Colui habbia hauuto,</i>			
	<i>Noi Habbiamo hauuto,</i>			
<i>Plu.</i>	<i>Voi habbiate hauuto,</i>	that	{ I thou he we you they }	had.
	<i>Coloro habbiano hauuto</i>			

## Preterpluperfectense.

*O Dio volesse che, &c.*

<i>Sin.</i>	<i>Io Hauessi hauuto,</i>	{ I thou he wee you they }	had
	<i>Tu haueſſi hauuto,</i>		
	<i>Colui haueſſe hauuto,</i>		
	<i>Noi Haueſſimo hauuto,</i>		
<i>Plu.</i>	<i>Voi haueſte hauuto,</i>	that	had
	<i>Coloro haueſſero hauuto</i>		

## Future tense.

*O Dio voglia che, &c.*

<i>Sin.</i>	<i>Io Habbia da qua innanzi</i>	{ God graūt that }	{ I thou he wee you they }	haue her- after
	<i>Tu habbia da qua innanzi</i>			
	<i>Colui habbia da qua in-</i>			
	<i>nanzi,</i>			
	<i>Noi Habbiamo da qua</i>	that	{ I thou he wee you they }	haue
	<i>innanzi,</i>			
<i>Plu.</i>	<i>Voi habbiate da qua in-</i>	that	{ I thou he wee you they }	haue
	<i>nanzi,</i>			
	<i>Coloro habbiano da qua</i>			
	<i>innanzi,</i>			

The

## OF VERBES.

## The subiunctive mode: Present tense.

*Concio sia cosa che.**Io Habbia, For asmuch as I haue.**Tu habbia, For asmuch as thou hast, &c. as in the Optatiue mode.*

## Preterimperfectense.

*Anegna che.**Io Haueſſi, Although I had.**Tu haueſſi, Although thou haddeſt, &c. as in the Optatiue mode.*

## Otherwise, Se.

<i>Sin.</i>	<i>Io Hauerēi, haureī, &amp; har- réi: Hauería, hauria, &amp; barria,</i>	{ I thou he wee you they }	shold haue.
	<i>Tu haueresti, hauresti, and barresti,</i>		
	<i>Colui hauerébbe, haurebbe, and harrebbe: Haueria, hauria, and barria,</i>	{ I thou he wee you they }	shold haue.
	<i>Noi Haueremmo, haurim- mo, and harremmo,</i>		
<i>Plu.</i>	<i>Voi hauereste, haureste, &amp; barreste,</i>	{ I thou he wee you they }	shold haue.
	<i>Coloro hauerébbono, haue- rèbbono, and harrebbono: Haueriano, hauria- no, and harriano.</i>		

## OF VERBES.

Preterperfectense.

*Concio siu cosa che.**Io Habbia hauuto:* For asmuch as I haue had.*Tu habbia hauuto:* For asmuch as thou hast had,  
&c. as in the Optatiue mode.Otherwise, *O Che.*

<i>Io hauerèi, and Haueria</i>	{	I	} }
<i>hauuto,</i>		thou	
<i>Tu hauerest i hauuto,</i>	{	he	} }
<i>Colui hauerèbbe and ha-</i>		should	
<i>ueria hauuto,</i>	{	haue	} }
<i>Noi Hauerèmmo hauuto,</i>		had.	
<i>Voi hauerèste hauuto,</i>	{	whee	} }
<i>Coloro hauerèbbono, and</i>		you	
<i>haueriano, hauuto,</i>		they	

Preterpluperfectense.

*Poiche.**Io Hauessi hauuto:* Since I had had.*Tu hauessi hauuto:* Since thou haddest had, &c.  
as in the Optatiue mode.

Future tense.

*Quando.*

<i>Io Hauerò hauuto,</i>	{	I	} }
<i>Tu hauerá hauuto,</i>		thou	
<i>Colui hauerá hauuto,</i>	{	when	} }
<i>Noi Hauerémo hauuto,</i>		he	
<i>Voi haueréste hauuto,</i>	{	shall	} }
<i>Coloro haueráno hauuto</i>		whee	

*The*

## OF VERBES.

Th' Infinitive mode : Present tense.

*Hauere,* to haue.

Preterperfectense.

*Hauere hauuto,* to haue had.

Future tense.

*Douere hauere,* { To be to haue.  
*Essere per hauere,* }*Participles* { *Hauente, hauing.* *Hauuto, ja, had.*  
*Hauenti, hauing.* *Hauuti, te, had.*

Present tense.

*Hauendo, hauing.*

Preterperfectense.

*Hauendo hauuto, hauing had.*

Future tense.

*Douendo hauere* { *Hauing, or being*  
*Hauendo ad hauere* } *to haue.*  
*Essendo per hauere* }

The declining of the Verbe

*Andare:* To go.

The Indicatiue mode : Present tense.

*Singul.* { *Io Vo, and Vado, I go,*  
*Tu vui: thou goest,*  
*Colui va, he goeth.*

## OF VERBES.

*Noi Andiamo, wee goe.*

*Plu. Voi andate, you go.*

*Coloro vanno, they go.*

## Preterimperfectense.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Io Andàua,</i>	<i>I</i>	
	<i>Tu andàui,</i>	<i>thou</i>	
	<i>Colui andàua,</i>	<i>he</i>	
	<i>Noi Andauàmo,</i>	<i>wee</i>	
<i>Plu.</i>	<i>Voi andauàte,</i>	<i>you</i>	
	<i>Coloro andauàanno,</i>	<i>they</i>	

went or did go.

## Preterperfectense.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Io Andài, and Sono andàto,</i>	<i>I</i>	
	<i>Tu andàsti, &amp; Sei andàto,</i>	<i>thou</i>	
	<i>Colui andò, and È andàto,</i>	<i>he</i>	
	<i>Noi Andàmmo, &amp; Siàmo andàti,</i>	<i>we</i>	
<i>Plu.</i>	<i>Voi andàste, and Séte andàti,</i>	<i>you</i>	
	<i>Coloro andàrono, &amp; Sono andati,</i>	<i>they</i>	

haue gon.

## Preterpluperfectense.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Io Era andato,</i>	<i>I</i>	
	<i>Tu Eri andato,</i>	<i>thou</i>	
	<i>Colui Era andato,</i>	<i>he</i>	had gone, or
	<i>Noi Eranàmo andàti,</i>	<i>we</i>	was gone.
<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Voi eranàte andati,</i>	<i>you</i>	
	<i>Coloro érano andàti,</i>	<i>they</i>	

## Future tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Io Anderò, and Andrò,</i>	<i>I</i>	
	<i>Tu anderài, and andrài,</i>	<i>thou</i>	shall go.
	<i>Colui anderà, and andrà,</i>	<i>he</i>	

Plur.

## OF VERBES.

*Noi Anderemo, & andrémo,* { we  
*Plu. Voi anderéte, and andréte,* { you { shal go.  
*Coloro anderàno, & andràno,* { they }

## Th'imperatiue mode: Present tense.

*Sin. V a tu, go thou.*  
*V àda, and v àdi colui, let him go.*

*Andiamo noi, let vs go.*

*Plu. Andate voi, go you.*  
*V àdiano, and vadino coloró, let them go.*

## Th'optatiue mode: Present tense.

*O Dio voglia che, &c.*

*Io Vada, and vadi,* { I  
*Sing. Tu vàda, and vadi,* { thou  
*Colui vàda, and vàdi,* { he  
*Noi Andàmo,* { we  
*Plu. Voi andiate,* { you  
*Coloro vàduno, & vadino,* { they }

{ God { that { go.

## Preterimperfectense.

*O Dio volesse che, &c.*

*Io Andàssi,* { I  
*Sing. Tu andàssi,* { thou  
*Colui andasse,* { he  
*Noi Andàssimo,* { we  
*Plu. Voi andàste,* { you  
*Coloro andàssero,* { they }

went, or did go.

## OF VERBES.

Preterperfectense.

O Dio Voglia che, &amp;c.

Sing.	<i>Io Sia andato,</i>	I	thou	haue
	<i>Tu Sij andato,</i>	God	graūt	he
	<i>Colui Sia andato,</i>	that		we
	<i>Noi Siamo andati,</i>			gone
Plur.	<i>Voi State andati,</i>		you	
	<i>Coloro Siano andati,</i>		they	

Preterpluperfectense.

O Dio volesse che, &amp;c.

Sin.	<i>Io Fossi andato,</i>	I	thou	had
	<i>Tu fossi andato,</i>	he		gone.
	<i>Colui fosse andato,</i>	I wolde		
	<i>Noi Fossumo andati,</i>	to God	whee	
Plu	<i>Voi foste andate,</i>	that	you	
	<i>Coloro fossero andati,</i>		they	

Future tense.

O Dio voglia che, &amp;c.

Sin.	<i>Io Váda da qua innanzi</i>	I	thou	Goe
	<i>Tu vada da qua innanzi</i>	he		
	<i>Colui vada da qua innanzi,</i>	God	whee	her-
	<i>Noi Andiamo da qua innanzi,</i>	graūt		afrer
Plu	<i>Voi Andiate da qua innanzi,</i>	that	you	
	<i>Coloro vadano da qua innanzi,</i>		they	

The

## OF VERBES.

The subiunctive mode: Present tense.

Concio sia cosa che.

Sin.	<i>Io Vada &amp; Vadi,</i>	I	thou	
	<i>Tu vada &amp; vadi,</i>	Colui váda & vadi	for as-	
			Noi Andiamo,	much
Plu	<i>Voi Andiate,</i>			as that
	<i>Coloro vadano,</i>			you
				they

Preterimperfectense.

Auegna che.

*Io Andassi*, Although I went or did go.  
*Tu andussi*, Although thou wentest, or diddest go,&c. as in the Optative mode.

Otherwise, Se.

Sin.	<i>Io Anderei, Andréi, And-</i>	I		
	<i>ria, and Ándria,</i>	thou		
	<i>Tu anderèsti, &amp; Andrésti,</i>	he		shoul
	<i>Colui anderébbe, andrè-</i>			go.
	<i>be, Anderia, &amp; andria.</i>			
Plu	<i>Noi Anderémmo, &amp; An-</i>	If		
	<i>drénmo.</i>	we		
	<i>Voi andereste, &amp; andreste,</i>	you		
	<i>Coloro anderébbono, an-</i>	they		
	<i>drebbono, andriano, and andriano.</i>			

Hij

## OF VERBES.

Preterperfectense.

*Concio sia cosa che.*{*Io Sia andato*, For asmuch as I haue gone.{*Tu Sij andato*, For asmuch as thou hast gone, &c.  
as in the Optatiue mode.Otherwise, *Che.*{*Io Sarei*, & *Saria andato*{*Tu Saresti andato*,{*Colui Sarebbe*, & *Saria  
andato*,{*Noi Saremmo andati*,{*Voi Sareste andati*,{*Coloro Sarèbbono*, & *Sa-  
riano andati*.

that	I	thou	shold
	he		haue
	we		gone.
	you		
	they		

Preterpluperfectense.

*Poi che.*{*Io Fossi andato*, Since I had gone.{*Tu fossi andato*, Since thou haddeſt gone, &c. as  
as in the Optatiue mode.

Future tense.

*Quando.*{*Io Sarò andato*,{*Tu Sarà andato*,{*Colui Sarà andato*,{*Noi Saremo andati*,{*Voi Sarete andati*,{*Coloro Saranno andati*,

whē	I	thou	shall
	he		be
	whee		gone.
	you		
	they		

The

## OF VERBES.

Th' Infinitive mode: Present tense.

Andare.

To go.

Preterperfectense.

Essere andato,

To be gonie.

Future tense.

Essere per andare,

Douere andare;

Hauere ad andare.

To be, or to haue to go.

Participles

{*Andate*, going. *Andato, ta*: *I to ta*, gone{*Andati*, going. *Andati, te*: *I ti, I te*, gone

Present tense.

Andando,

Going.

Preterperfectense.

Essendo andato, Being gone.

Gerundes

Future tense.

Douendo andare,

Essendo per andare,

Hauendo andare,

Being, or hauing

to go.

I thinke good not to omit certaine wordes  
vsed by Poets in the declining in this  
Verbe: As in

The Indicatiue mode: Present tense.

Plu. {*Noi Gmo*, we go. *Voi Gite*, you go.

H iij

## OF VERBES.

## Preterimperfectense.

Sing.	<i>Io Giua,</i>	I	went, or did go.
	<i>Tu Gui,</i>	thou	
	<i>Colui Giua,</i>	he	
	<i>Noi Giuamo,</i>	wee	
Plur.	<i>Voi Giuate,</i>	you	
	<i>Coloro Giuano,</i>	they	

## Preterperfectense.

Sing.	<i>Io Gij,</i>	I	haue gonue.
	<i>Tu Gisti,</i>	thou	
	<i>Colui Gijo,</i>	he	
	<i>Noi Gimmo,</i>	wee	
Plur.	<i>Voi Gisti,</i>	you	
	<i>Coloro Girono,</i>	they	

## Future tense.

Sing.	<i>Io Giro,</i>	I	
	<i>Tu Girai, or Irai,</i>	thou	
	<i>Colui Gira,</i>	he	shall go.
	<i>Noi Giremo,</i>	wee	
Plur.	<i>Voi Girete, or Irete,</i>	you	
	<i>Coloro Giranno,</i>	they	

## Th'imperatiue mode Present tense.

Plur. { *Gite* or *Ite voi*, Go you.

## The Optatiue mode: Preterimperfectense.

Oche.

Singul.

## OF VERBES.

Sing.	<i>Io Gissi,</i>	I	went, or did
	<i>Tu Gissi,</i>	thou	
	<i>Colui Gisse,</i>	he	
	<i>Noi Gissimo,</i>	we	
Plur.	<i>Voi Giste,</i>	you	
	<i>Coloro Gissero,</i>	they	

## The subiunctive mode: Present tense.

Concio sia cosa che.

Plur. { *Voi Giate*, Forasmuch as you go.

## Preterimperfectense.

Anegnache.

*Io Gissi, Tu Gissi, &c.* as in the Optatiue.

Otherwise, Se:

Sing.	<i>Io Girei,</i>	I	
	<i>Tu Giresti,</i>	thou	
	<i>Colui Girebbe,</i>	he	
	<i>Noi Giremmo,</i>	wee	
Plur.	<i>Voi Giste and Gi-</i>	you	
	<i>reste,</i>		

The other tenses are declined with these participles *Gito*, and *Ito, ta*: *Guti* and *Iti, te*: (gonue) with *Io Sono*, *Io era*, *Io sia*, *Io fossi*, &c. as before in the declining of the Verbe *Andare*.

## The Infinitive mode: Present tense.

*Gire* and *Ire*.

To go.

H iiiij

Because there is somewhat more to doe, in forming of the Preterperfectenses, then of the other tenses, I haue thought good to say something briefly thereof.

Therfore all Preterperfectenses of th' Indicatiue mode, of Verbes of the first Coniugation, do ende in *Ai*: as *Amài*, of the verbe *Amo*: *Cantai* of *Canto*: *Parlai* of *Parlo*: *Mangiai* of *Mangio*: and *Pagai* of the Verbe *Pago*.

There are excepted certaine Verbes which in the Present tense are of one syllable: For *Sto* hath *stéi*, and *stétti*: *Do* hath *Déi*, *Détti*, and *Dédi*: *Fo* or *Fáccio* hath *Fei*, and *Féci*.

All Verbs of the second Coniugation, that haue *C* as it were a proper and peculiar letter, doe make their Preterperfectenses in *cqui*; as of *Piacçio* *Piacquì*: the first person Singular, and *cque*, as *Piacque* the thirde. So of *T accio*, *T acqui*, and *T acque*: of *Giaccio*, *Giácqui*, and *Giacque*.

But such as haue *L*, in the Present tense, do adde *S* in the Preterperfectense, as of *Vaglio*, is made *Valsi*: of *Dóglia*, *Dólsi*: But *Vóglia* hath in verse *Valsi*, and in prose *Vollì*: Howbeit, I wolde more willingly vse the former in prose, as (in my iudgemenē) the least affected.

Againe, certaine Verbes do double the same proper & peculiar letter: as of *Cádo*, *Cáddi*: which also hath *Cadéi* and *Cadétti*. Againe, of *T éngio* is *T énni*: *Béuo*, *Béui*.

And the Verbe *So*, hath *Séppi*, *Ho*, *Hébbi*. *Gódo*, *Godéi*,

*Godéi*, and *Godétti*. *Póssio*, *Potéi*, and *Potétti*. *Véggo*, or *Véggio*, *Vidi*. *Prouéggó*, *Prouidi*. *Páio*, *Parui*, and *Parfi*.

Further, touching the Preterperfectenses of the thirde Coniugation: this is the rule, that whose Participles do end in *Vto*, the Preterperfectenses do ende in *Ei*, and in *Etti*: whereupon the Verbe *Pérdo*, when it hath in the Participle *Perdúto*, it hath in the Preterperfectense, *Perdei* and *Perdétti*. *Cómpio*, hath *Compiúto*, *Compiei*, and *Compietti*. *Riccuo*, *Ricenuro*, *Riceuei* and *Riceuétti*. But the Verbe *Concédo*, hath *Concedúto* in prose, and *Concesso* in verse, so that after his Participle it hath in the Preterperfectense. *Concedéi*, *Concedetti*, and *Concessi*. *Mórdo* hath *Mordúto* or *Mórso*, in the Participle, & *Mordéi*, *Mordétti*, and *Morsi* in the Preterperfectense. But *Conóscō*, notwithstanding it hath in the Participle *Conoscíuto*, it hath in the Preterperf. *Conobi*.

Also Verbes of the same Coniugation, when they haue in their participles a double *T*, they haue also in their Preterimperfectenses a double *S*, as of *Léggio*, is *Letto*, and *Lessi*: of *Scrinio* is *Scritto*, and *Scrissi*: of *Eléggio* is *E étto*, and *Elessi*.

There is excepted *Stringo*, that hath in the Participle *Stréttó*: but in the Preterperfectense *Strinssi*: so are likewise his compoundes, *Astringo* and *Costringo*. Howbeit, I thinke that to happen either bycause it were else to be said in the Participle *Strunto*, if any wolde looke for the reason rather then for the vse of the tongue: or else, bycause the

## OF VERBES.

vpon we say, *Tu conosci me & lui*, thou hast known me and him, *Tu vedi me & io veggio te*, thou seest me, and I see thee. *Tu feristi me, & quello non tocasti*, thou hast wounded me, and hast not touched him.

In like sorte they are vsed, when a Verbe of the Infinitiue mode doth followe them: For wee say, *Ragionasi, Me hauè preso moglie*, It is reported that I haue taken a wife. *correfama, Me essere inamorato*, the rumor is, that I am in loue. But these speaches sholde be more rightly expressed thus: *Ragionasi, che io ho preso moglie*. And *Corre fama che io sono inamorato*.

Lastely, they chaunge *I* into *E*, when the Aduerbe *Come*, goeth before them, In this sorte: *Io non sono auaro come te*, I am not couetous, as thou art. *Tu non sei liberale, come me*, thou art not liberal, as I am.

Touching their signification, and the vse of them: it shall be more plainly shewed by these types following.

*Mi* { *Me: mi batte*, or *Battimmi*, he hath beaten me.

{ *To me: mi diede*, and *Diedemi*, he hath giuen me, or to me.

*Ti* { *Thee: Ti batte*, and *Batteti*: He hath beaten thee.

{ *To thee: Ti diede, & Diedeti*: He hath giuen thee, or to thee.

Si

## OF VERBES.

*Si* { *Him selfe: Si uccise*, and *Uccisesi*: He hath kilde him selfe.

{ *To him selfe: Si diède*, and *Diedesi la morte*, He hath giuen him selfe the death, or to himselfe.

{ *Vs: Ci percòsse, & Percòssci*, He hath strikē vs.

*Ci* { *To vs: Ci diède*, and *Diedeci*, He hath giuen vs, or to vs.

{ *Here or thether: Ci fu, fùcci*, He hath bene here.

{ *Ci ando, andocci*, He hath gone thether.

Here is to be remembred, how that these aforesayde wordes are many times vsed for ornament sake: as *Io mi crèdo*, for *Io crèdo*. *Tu ti pensi*, for *Tu pènsi*. *Egli si crède*, for *Egli credo*. And *Boccace* doth thus speake: *Natural cosa è di ciascuno, che ci nàsce*, for *che nàsce*.

*Ne* { *Vs: Ne abbraccio, Abraccione*: He hath imbrased vs.

{ *To vs: Ne diède, Dièdene*, He hath giuen to vs.

{ *You: Vi percosse, Percossei*, He hath striken you.

*Vi* { *To you: Vi diède, Dièdeni*, He hath giuen to you.

{ *There or thether: Vi fu, Fùnni*, He hath bene there.

{ *Vi Ando, Andouui*: He hath gone thether.

These wordes following do linke together and are many wayes vttered in speach: & that with no meane elegancy. And therefore how that is to be done, may easly be perceaued by these types that followe.

*Me to thee: Io miti raccomando;* and *Rac-*  
*comandomiti.* I do recommend me vnto  
thee.

*Mi Ti*    *Thee to me: Tu miti raccomadasti;* & *Rac-*  
*comandasti miti:* thou hast recommended  
thee vnto me.

*Mi Si*    *Me to him: Egli mi si è scelso;* *Elesse mi si per*  
*grandissimo amico,* he hath chosen me  
vnto him for a most great friende.

*Him to me: Egli mi si raccomando;* and  
*Raccomando mi si,* he hath Recommeded  
him vnto me.

*Mi ci*    *Me therē or thither: Mi ci fermāi,* and *fer-*  
*māmici due giorni.* I haue staid there tow  
dayes: *Mi ci fe' andare,* *Fém'mici andare,* he  
caused me to go thither.

*To me here: Mici diede,* *Diede mici moglie,*  
he gaue vnto me here a wyfe.

*Mi vi*    *Me to you: Io muoi raccomando,* *Rac-*  
*comandomui.* I recommend me vnto you.

*You to me: Voi minoi raccomandaste,* *Rac-*  
*comandaste minoi,* you haue you recom-

*Mivi*

*Me there or thether: Mini vesti,* *vestimui,*  
he hath apparelled me there.

*Mivi*    *Mini meni,* *Menimui:* he hath brought  
me thether.

*To me there: Mini comprò,* *Comprommisi,*  
*vn giardino:* he hath there bought vnto  
me a garden.

*Thee to vs: Dio tici diède,* *dièdetici por Padre*  
God hath geuen thee vnto vs for a Fa-  
ther.

*Vs to thee: Dio tici diède,* *dieditici per com-*  
*pagni:* God hath geuen vs vnto thee for  
compagnions.

*Tici*    *Thee here or thether: Io tici vidi,* *viditici:* I  
haue seene thee here.

*Io tici menai,* *Menaitici.* I haue brought thee  
thether.

*To thee here: Dio tici diède,* *dièdetici mo g'is*  
God hath here giuen to thee a wyfe.

*Tisi*    *Thee to him: Dio tisi è scelso,* *Elessetisi per figli-*  
*olo:* God hath chosen thee to him for his  
childe.

*Hym to thee: Egli ti si raccomanda,* *Rac-*  
*mandatisti:* He doth recommend him vnto  
thee.

*Cisi*    *Him to vs: Egli ci si offriscisti:* He hath of-  
fred himselfe vnto vs.

## OF VERBES.

**Vs** to him : *Ci si prèse, Prèsecisi per compagni:*  
He hath taken vs vnto him for compag-  
nions.

Him here or hether : *Ci si uccise, Uccisecisi:*  
He hath here slaine him selfe.

**Cisi** *Ci si lasciò condurre, Lascioccisi condurre:* He  
hath suffred him selfe to be brought he-  
ther.

Here to him : *Ci si diéde, Diédecisi la morte:*  
He hath giuen himselfe here the death.

Him to you : *Vi si raccomanda, Raccoman-  
dansi,* He doth recommende him vnto  
you.

**Visi** *Vi si eleisse, Elessensi Dio per fi-  
gluoli:* God hath chosen you vnto him,  
for his children.

Him there or thether : *Vi si uccise, Uccisenisi.*  
He hath there slaine him selfe.

*Vi si lasciò, Lascionisi condurre,* He hath suffred  
him selfe to be brought thether.

There to him : *Vi si comprò, Comproniisi una  
vigna:* He hath there bought to him selfe  
a vine.

**Vici** *You to vs, or vs to you: Dio vicidiède, Diè-  
denici per compagni:* GOD hath giuen  
vs vnto you, or you to vs, for Compagni-  
ons.

You here : *Vi ci batterono, Batteronici,* They  
haue beaten you here.

You

## OF VERBES.

{ You hether : *Vici menarono, Menaronici,*  
they haue brought you hether.  
**Vici** To you here : *Vici compràste, Comprastenici*  
*una casa:* You haue bought vnto you here  
a house.

But when these wordes are ioyned with *Ne*,  
they do forgo *I*, and take *E*, in this sorte: *Mene, tene,*  
*sene, cene, vene,* or a vouell following *Men'*, *ten'*, *sen'*,  
*cen'*, *ven'* with an Apostrophe. Howbeit a conso-  
nant following, they may be vsed wholy, or abrid-  
ged, but without the Apostrophe. Their significa-  
tion & vse, as hetherto we haue done, we will shew  
here following.

{ To me of him,her,them, or therof: *Mene*  
*parlasti, Parlastimene:* thou hast spokē to  
me, of him,her,them, or therof.

**Me ne** { Me hence,thence, *Mene scaccio, Scacciom-*  
*mene:* He hath driuen me,hence,thence.  
{ I hence , thence : *Mene vò, Vommene,* I go  
hence,thence.

{ To thee of him,her,them, or therof: *To tene*  
*parlai, Parlaitene:* I haue spoken to thee,  
of him,her,them, or therof.

**Tene** { Thee hēce,thence: *Tene scaccio, scaciottene:*  
He hath driuen thee hence.

{ Thou hence, thence, *Tu tene partisti, Par-*  
*tistitene:* thou hast departed hence,thence.

## OF VERBES.

- To him selfe of him,her,them,or therof:  
*Sene promise, Promisescere grancoſe, He hath promised to him ſelf great things of him,her,them or therof.*
- Se Ne* To hence,thence:*Sene parti, Partiſſene, He hath departed hence,thence.*
- To you of him,her,them or therof:*Ei vene parlo, Parlouuenē: he hath ſpoken to you of him,her,them or therof.*
- You hence,thence:*Voi vene andate, e Andateuenē: you haue gonie you hence, thence.*
- Ce Ne* To vs of him,her,them or therof:*Ei ce ne parlo, Parloccene: He hath ſpoken to vs of him, her,them,or therof.*
- We hence,thence:*Noi cene partimmo, Partimmoocene: we haue departed vs, hence, thence.*

These wordes are alſo ioyned with Articles, as hereafter may appeare: where their vſe and ſignification is eaſie to be knowne.

*Gli Mi, or Me Gli.*

- Them to me:*Gli mi, or me gli raccomando: and Raccomando gli mi, or Raccomadōmmegli. He hath recommended them vnto me.*
- Me to him:*Gli mi, or me gli raccomandai: and Raccomandai gli mi, or Raccomandai megli: I haue me recommended vnto him.*

*Gli Ti*

## OF VERBES.

*Gli Ti or Te gli.*

- Them to thee:*Gli ti, or Te gli raccomandai, & Raccomandai gli ti, or Raccomandai te gli: I haue recommended them vnto thee.*
- Thee to him:*Gli ti, or Te gli raccomandasti, & Raccomandaste gli ti, or Raccomandasti regli: thou haſt recommended thee vnto him.*

*Gli ſe, or Se gli.*

- Them to him:*Gli ſi, or Se gli fece, and Fece gli ſi, or Fece gli amici: he made them friendes vnto him or his friendes.*

- Him to him:*Gli ſi, or Segli raccomandò, and Raccomandogli ſi, or Raccomando ſegli: He hath him recommended vnto him.*

*Gli vi, or Vegli.*

- Them to you:*Gli vi, or Vegli raccomandai, & Raccomandai gli ui, or Raccomandai negli: I haue them recommended vnto you.*

- You to him:*Gli ui, or Vegli raccomandaste, and Raccomandaste gli ui, or Raccomandaste negli: you haue you recommended vnto him.*

- Them there or thether:*Gli ui, or Vegli vidi, and Vidi gli ui, or Vidi negli: I haue ſeen them there.*

- Gli ui, or Vegli condusi, and Condusſigli ui, or Condusſinegli: I haue brought them thether.*

- Him there:*Gli ui, or Vegli dieui, & Diegli ui, or Diedinegli il vinere, I haue geuen him there a liuing.*

## OF VERBES.

*Glici, or Ce gli.*

Them to vs: *Gli ci, or Ce gli raccomandasti, & Rac-*  
*comandasti glici, or Raccomandasti cegli:* you haue  
 them recommended vnto vs.

Vs to him: *Gli ci, or Ce gli raccomandammo & Rac-*  
*comandammo oglici: or Raccomandammo cegli:* we  
 haue vs commended vnto him.

Them here, or hether, *Gli ci, or Ce gli vidi, and vidi-*  
*glici, or vidicegli:* I haue seene them here.

Againe *Gli ci, or Ce gli condusssi, and Condussigli*  
*or Condussecegli:* I haue brought them hether.

To him, here: *Gli ci, or Ce gli diedi, and Diodeglici*  
*or Diedecegli moglie:* I haue here giuen to him a  
 wyfe.

*Lo mi, or Me lo.*

Him to me, *Lo mi, or Me lo raccomando, and Racco-*  
*mandollo mi, or Raccomandoncelo:* He hath him  
 recommended vnto me.

*Lo ti, or Te lo.*

Him to thee: *Lo ti, or Te lo raccomando, & Racco-*  
*mandoloti, or Raccomandotelo:* I do recommende  
 him vnto thee.

*Lo si, or Se lo.*

Him to him: *Lo si, or Se lo clesse: Eleßelosi, or Eleße-*  
*sela per compagno:* He hath chosen him vnto him  
 for a compaignon.

*Lo, vi*

## OF VERBES.

*Lo vi, or Velo.*

Him to you: *Lo vi, or Velo raccomandavi: and Racco-*  
*mandai loui, or Raccomandai uelo,* I haue recom-  
 mended him vnto you.

Him there: *Lo vi, or Velo vidi, and vidilou i, or vidi-*  
*uelo:* I haue seene him there.

Him thether: *Lo vi, Velo menai, Lenailoui, or Me-*  
*nauuelo:* I haue brought him thether.

*Lo ci, or Celo.*

Him to vs: *Lo ci, or Cel o raccomando, & Racco-*  
*mandollo ci, or Raccomandoccero:* He hath recommen-  
 ded him vnto vs.

Him here: *Lo ci, or Ce lo nidi, and vidilo ci, or vidice-*  
*lo:* I haue seene him here.

Him hether: *Lo ci, or Ce lo menai, and Menailuci, or*  
*Menaicelo:* I haue brought him hether.

*Lo ne, or Ne lo.*

Him from vs: *Lo ne, or Ne lo tolſe, and Tolſelone, or*  
*Tolſenelo:* He hath taken him from vs.

Him hence, thence here away: *Lo ne, Ne lo meno, &*  
*Menollone, or Tenonnele:* He hath brought him  
 hence, thence, or here away.

*Lami, or Mela.*

Her to me: *Lami, or Mel a raccomandasti: & Rac-*  
*comandasti lami, or Raccomandasti mela:* Thou hast  
 recommended her vnto me.

## OF VERBES.

*Lati, or Tela.*

Her to thee: *Lati*, or *Tela*, raccomandai, and *Raccomandarati*, or *Raccomandatela*: I haue recommended her vnto thee.

*Lasi, or Sela.*

Her to him: *Lasi*, or *Sela* presé, and *Préselasi*, or *Présela per moglie*: He hath taken her vnto him for his wyfe.

*Laci, or Cela.*

Her to vs: *Laci*, or *Cela* racconeando, and *Raccomandollaci*, or *Raccomandoccela*: He hath recommended her vnto vs.

Her here: *Laci*, or *Cela* vidi, and *Vidilaci*, or *Vidicela*: I haue seene her here.

Her thether: *la ci*, or *Cela mena*, and *Menailaci*, or *Menacela*: I haue brought her thether.

*La vi, or Vela.*

Her to you: *La vi*, or *Vela* raccomando, and *Raccomandolau*, or *Raccomandonela*: I do recommend her vnto you.

Her there: *la vi*, or *Ve la vidi*: and *Vidilau*, or *vidiu*: I haue seene her there.

Her thether: *la vi*, or *Ve la mena*: and *Menailau*, or *Menacela*: I haue brought her thether.

*Nela,*

## OF VERBES.

*Ne la, or Lane.*

Her to vs: *Lane*, or *Nela* raccomando, and *Raccomandollane*, or *Raccomandonela*: He hath recommended her vnto vs,

Her hence, thence, here awaye: *Lane*, or *Nelameno*, & *Menollane*, or *Menonnela*: he hath brought her hence, thence, hereaway.

*Le Mi, or Me le.*

Them to me: *Le mi*, or *Me le* raccomando, & *Raccomandollemi*, *Raccomandómmele*: He hath recommended them vnto me.

*Leti, or Te le.*

Them to thee: *Leti*, or *Te le* raccomando: & *Raccomandolleti*, or *Raccomandottele*: He hath recommended them vnto thee.

*Le si, or Se le.*

Them to him: *Le si*, or *Se le* presé, and *Préselisi*, or *Présesele per compagnie*: He hath taken them vnto him for compagnions.

*Le ne, or Ne le.*

Them to vs: *Le ne*, or *Ne le* raccomando: and *Raccomandonnele*, or *Raccomandollene*: he hath recommended them vnto vs.

Them hēce, thēce, hereaway: *Le ne*, or *Ne le* meno. &

*Menollene*, or *Menonnele*: He hath brought them hence, thence, hereaway.

*Le Ci, or Ce le.*

Them to vs: *Le ci*, or *Ce le raccomando*: and *Raccomandoluci*, or *Raccomandoceele*: He hath recommended them vnto vs.

Them here: *Le ci*, or *Ce le vidi*: and *vidileci*, or *vidicele*: I haue seene them here.

Them hether: *Le ci*, or *Ce le menai*, and *Menailleci*, or *Menacele*: I haue brought them hether.

To her here: *Le ci*, or *Ce le diedrand* *Dièdeleci*, or *Dièdelele marito*: I haue here geuen to her an husbande.

*Le vi, or Ve le.*

Them to you: *Le vi*, or *Ve le raccomando*: and *Raccomandoluci*, or *Raccomandoucle*: I recommende them vnto you.

Them here: *Le vi*, or *Ve le vidi*, and *vidilevi*, or *vidinele*: I haue seene them here.

Them thether: *Le vi*, or *Ve le menai*, and *Menaillevi*, *Menacele*: I haue brought them thether.

To her there: *Le vi*, or *Ve le diedi*, and *Diédilevi*, or *Dièdinele marito*: I haue there geuen vnto her a husbande.

Hetherto touching these: in the handling whercof: if we haue bene somewhat more longe, then

then to some maye seeme needfull: yet the knowledge thereof is of greater effecte to the studentes of this tongue: then at the first sight they woulde thinke for. And so I doubt not but you will esteeme of them, though you haue but meane skill in the tongue.

Of Verbes Impersonalles.

They, after the manner of the latine verbes Impersonalles, do want both numbers, and persons sauing the Singular noimber and thirde person: & also, there is neuer geuen them Cases of Noumes, which either silently, or exprely are alwayes set before other Verbes.

Of these Impersonalles, certaine are so called of themselues and are of the actiue signification: as *Piòue*, it raineth: *Tuona*, it thundreth: *Folgora*, it lightneth: *Lampèggia*, it glitterith: *Verna*, it waxeth winter. Howbeit they are very often vsed of the Poetes, as though they were personals, that is with a nominatiue case adioyned.

There are also certaine, which are deriuued from other Verbes, and are of the passiue signification, hauing *Si*, either before or after them: as *si Ama*, *Amasi*, it is loued: *si Legge*, *Leggesi*, it is reade. *Si Còrre*, *Corresi*, it is runne. *Si sta*, *stassi*, it standeth, *Si va*, *vassi*, it is gone: and not a few such like.

## OF PARTICIPLES

### Of Participles.

Th'Italian speach hath certaine wordes, which seeme to be like vnto the Latin Participles: as *A-mante, Leggente, Tenente, ubidente*: Also, *Amato, Letto, Tenuto, ubidito*: Further, *Reuerendo, Tremendo, Offeruendo, Orréndo*, and certaine other like. But I do scarfly beleue, that they may of right be called Participles, since with Verbes they haue nothing in common (that is of those thinges whiche the Latin Participles do borow from Verbes) and as plainly Noumes are wonte to be vsed.

For th'Italian tongue doth altogether refuse these formes of speache: *Io amo l'amante la virtù*, for *Io amo colui, che àma, &c.*: Neither yet do wee say, *Io ho promesso un dono al legente Cicerone*, for *Io ho promesso, &c. à colui, che legge, &c.* But it is not vniknowne to me, how *Boccace* doth many times vse the like Participles: yet, I thinke none doth doubt, which doth sometymes read his writinges, but that is done very seldoine. Whereupon when we say, *Io fui*, or *sono*, or *sarò dolente*: Agayne, *Il giorno seguente*: *la vegnente*, or *venente notte*: that is, I haue bene, or am, or shalbe sorrowfull: the day following: the night comming: euery body seeth all these to be rather Noumes, then Participles: Neither according to those formes, may the same be drawne from all Italian Verbes, but from the Latin Verbes it may be done.

Further there is altogether lacking in the Italia speach

## OF PARTICIPLES.

speache the Participle in R. V. S.: for wee doe not say for *Amatus*, *Amaturo*: *Lecturus, Letturo*, and such like: But *Do vendo io, tu, colui, noi, voi, coloro amare*, or *Hauendo ad amare*, or *Essendo per amare*: I, thou, he, we, you, they being about to loue: or hauing to loue hereafter: The whiche gerundes are in vse with the Italians. Also we do expresse *Lecturus*, in this sorte, *Io il quale Léggero, Tu il quale Leggerai, Colui il quale Leggerà, Noi i quali Leggeremo, Voi i quali Leggerete, Coloro i quali Leggeremo*.

Th'Italian speache doth admit a Participle of the Preterperfectense, and of the passiuue signification: as from *Amatus* it retcinceth *Amato*, from *Lectus, Letto*, and so of others. But *Amato*, will not signify the Preterperfectense, without you adde *stato*: as *Io sono stato amato, Tu sei stato amato, &c.* Because if I shall say, *Io sono amato: Tu sei amato*: there is none but seeth, that it doth declare the signification of the Present tense. Howbeit wee say, *Pistomi*, or *Messomi l'arme indosso andai contra nemici*: which is as much as if thou saydest *Hauerdomi* (the whiche gerunde is of the Present tense) *Pisto*, or *Messo l'arme, &c.* But no bodie speaketh rightly *Gli amati dame, fin dotti*, or *Io amo gli amati da i buoni*: but we are to say *Quelli, che io amo: fin dotti*, and *Io amo quelli, che sono amati dai buoni*. Although here is to be seene by these formes of speach rather the Present tense then the Preterperfectense to be signified.

## OF PARTICIPLES

Touching the participle passiuē, and of the Future tense, although we haue these wordes *Ruerēndo*, *Onorāndo*, and yet they are rather of the Present tense then of the Future. For *Ruerēndo* is not he saide to be and *Offerāndo*, whome we ought sometimes to reuerence and to waite vpon, but whome we doe nowe reuerence and wayte vpon.

Lastly the declining of them doth nothing differ from the declining of Noumes. For *Amante* (which is of the singular nomber, and of either gender) hath in the plurall nomber *Amānts*, *Amato*, *Amati*, *Amata*, *Amate*, *Onorāndo*, *Onorandi*, *Onorānda*, *Onorande*.

By these thinges that we haue geuen out hereof before, when wee intreated of the declining of Verbes, may easly be seene which are Gerundes with the Italians, and what their vse is: we saye, *Leggendo d'mento dotto*: by reading I become learned beholde a Gerunde of the Present tense. Againe, *hauendo l'ro ho imparato*, hauing reade, I haue learned: beholde a gerunde of the Preterperfect tense. Further, *Donāndo leggere*, *Hauendo à leggere*, *Essendo per leggere*, *apro il libro*: being to reade: or hauing to reade, I do open the booke. Now for breuities sake I speake nothing of examples touching the Verbe passiuē, since it seemeth of no necessitie (after these, that are disperedlye geuen out before) to giue any more. This I will rememb're, that the Italian tongue hath this more thē the latine,

## OF ADVERBES.

latine, that in the gerunde it doth admit no tenses, but th' other doth. To conclude, it is also to be obserued, that the Italian gerundes of the Future tēse, are expressed by the latine Particiles of the same tense, aswell of the actiuē, as passiuē signification.

## Of Aduerbes.

Whose significations I will only shew here: for the rest they are either the same or little differing from the latine.

<i>Qui</i> ,	{	Here, or hether.
<i>Qua</i> ,		
<i>Ci</i> ,	{	Here away.
<i>Per qui</i> ,		
<i>Per qua</i> ,	{	Hence.
<i>Di qui</i> ,		
<i>Di qua</i> ,	{	vp here, or hether, downe here or hether.
<i>Qua ḡn</i> ,		
<i>Qua s̄n</i> ,		
<i>Di qua édi la</i> ,		here & ther, hēce & thēce
<i>V</i> ,		
<i>Iui</i> ,	{	There, or thether.
<i>Quim</i> ,		
<i>La</i> ,		there, or thether.
<i>Di la</i> ,		thence.
<i>Per la</i> ,		there away.
<i>La s̄n</i> ,		vp there, or thether.
<i>La ḡn</i> ,		downe there, or thether.

## Of place

## OF ADVERBES.

<i>Oggi</i> , To daye.	
<i>Oggidi</i> ,	Now adayes.
<i>Hoggimai</i> ,	
<i>Horamai</i> ,	
<i>Hor mai</i> ,	Already, or more the time.
<i>Homai</i> ,	
<i>Ora</i> , or <i>Hora</i> ,	
<i>Teste</i> ,	Now.
<i>Adesso</i> ,	
<i>Di presente</i> , presently: now.	
<i>Ieri</i> , or <i>Hieri</i> , yesterdaye.	
<i>Di meriggio</i> , noonetyde, middaye.	
<i>Stamane</i> , this morning.	
<i>Di mattina</i> , in the inorning.	
<i>Sta sera</i> , this euening.	
<i>Di notte</i> , by night.	
<i>Digiorno</i> , by daye.	
<i>Do mani</i> , to morrowe.	
<i>Do mattina</i> , to morrowe morning.	
<i>Or' ora</i> ,	
<i>Adhora ad horo</i> ,	By & by, euen now.
<i>Pur ora</i> ,	
<i>Poco fa</i> ,	A while, sithence, of late.
<i>Dianzi</i> ,	
<i>Ogni hora</i> , always.	
<i>Innanzi</i> , before.	
<i>Addietro</i> ,	Behinde.
<i>Diétre</i> ,	
<i>Perlo addietro</i> ,	heretofore in time past
<i>Perlo passato</i> ,	
	Per-

## OF ADVERBES.

<i>Perlo innanzi</i> ,	here after.
<i>Perlo auenire</i> ,	hereafter, for the tyme to come.
<i>Per tempo</i> ,	in tyme.
<i>Il seguente giorno</i> ,	the day following.
<i>Da indi in qua</i> ,	
<i>Fin qui</i> ,	Hetherunto.
<i>Da indi innanzi</i> ,	
<i>Indi</i> ,	From thence forward.
<i>Guari</i> , long tyme.	
<i>Di gran pezzo</i> ,	
<i>Gran tempofa</i> ,	A good while since.
<i>Colà</i> , about : as <i>Colà dall' state</i> , about sommer.	
<i>Of tyme</i>	
<i>Colà doppo il vespero</i> ,	about after the evening.
<i>Presto</i> ,	Quickly.
<i>Tosto</i> ,	
<i>Ratto</i> ,	
<i>Velocemente</i> ,	Swiftly.
<i>Disfatto</i> ,	out of hand.
<i>Repente</i> ,	
<i>Direpente</i> ,	
<i>Subbito</i> ,	
<i>Disubbito</i> ,	
<i>Incontinente</i> ,	On a suddaine : forthwith.
<i>Immantinete</i> ,	
<i>Spesso</i> ,	Incontinentar.
<i>Sorsente</i> ,	
<i>Tardo</i> : <i>Tardi</i> ,	To late.
<i>Rado</i> : <i>Dirado</i> ,	Seldome.

## OF ADVERBES.

<b>Oftime.</b>  <i>Ottimamente,</i> <i>Alcuna volta,</i> <i>Alcuna fiata,</i> <i>Qualche volta,</i> <i>Qualche fiata,</i> <i>Tal volta,</i> <i>Talora, talhora,</i> <i>Qualora, at what time: as often as.</i> <i>Quando che sia, when soever it be.</i> <i>Alle volte, At times.</i> <i>Il più delle volte, for the most part.</i> <i>Gia, Now, already.</i> <i>Sempre, Alwayes.</i> <i>Sempre mai, Continually: euermore.</i> <i>Di continuo,</i>	<i>Mai, } Euer: now euer.</i> <i>Giamai, }</i> <i>Non mai, Neuer.</i> <i>Alhora, then.</i> <i>Quando } when.</i> <i>Quando mai, }</i> <i>Mentre, whilst.</i>  <i>Vnque,</i> <i>Vnqua,</i> <i>Alcuna volta,</i> <i>Alcuna fiata,</i> <i>Qualche volta,</i> <i>Qualche fiata,</i> <i>Tal volta,</i> <i>Talora, talhora,</i> <i>Qualora, at what time: as often as.</i> <i>Quando che sia, when soever it be.</i> <i>Alle volte, At times.</i> <i>Il più delle volte, for the most part.</i> <i>Gia, Now, already.</i> <i>Sempre, Alwayes.</i> <i>Sempre mai, Continually: euermore.</i> <i>Di continuo,</i>	<i>Sometimes.</i>
		<i>Bene, well.</i>
		<i>Male, euill.</i>
		<i>Ottimamente, most well.</i>
		<i>Pessimamente, most euill.</i>
		<i>Fidamente, faithfully.</i>
		<i>Ornatamente, trimely, deckedly.</i>
		<i>Volum-</i>
		<i>mentem,</i>
		<i>mentem,</i>

Of qual-  
tie.

## OF ADVERBES.

<b>of qualitie.</b>  <i>Volum-</i> <i>mentem,</i> <i>Volontate,</i> <i>Dubitione, vigilie,</i> <i>Di cuore,</i> <i>Di buona cuore,</i> <i>Savamente, wisely.</i> <i>Dottamente, Learnedly.</i> <i>Veramente, Truly.</i> <i>Falsamente, Falsely.</i>	<i>Mai, }</i> <i>Volontate,</i> <i>Dubitione, vigilie,</i> <i>Di cuore,</i> <i>Di buona cuore,</i> <i>Savamente, wisely.</i> <i>Dottamente, Learnedly.</i> <i>Veramente, Truly.</i> <i>Falsamente, Falsely.</i>	<i>willingly.</i>
		<i>Hartely.</i>
		<i>Mai, }</i> <i>Savamente,</i> <i>Dottamente,</i> <i>Veramente,</i> <i>Falsamente,</i>
		<i>wisely.</i> <i>Learnedly.</i> <i>Truly.</i> <i>Falsely.</i>
		<i>Molto, Much.</i>
		<i>Viapui, Much more.</i>
		<i>Affai, Enough, well.</i>
		<i>Poco, A little.</i>
		<i>Sessente,</i> <i>Spesso,</i>
		<i>Often.</i>
<b>of quātity.</b>  <i>Rado,</i> <i>Di rado,</i> <i>Tanto,</i> <i>Cotanto.</i>	<i>Rado,</i> <i>Di rado,</i> <i>Tanto,</i> <i>Cotanto.</i>	<i>Seldome.</i>
		<i>So much.</i>
		<i>Quanto, as much: how much.</i>
		<i>Non, No, Not, no.</i>
		<i>Nongià, Not now.</i>
		<i>Non mica, Not a crome.</i>
		<i>Ne, Neither.</i>
		<i>Signor nò, Sir no.</i>
		<i>Messer nò, Maister no.</i>
		<i>Madonna nò, Mistres no, &amp;c.</i>
<b>Of denial</b>	<i>Nulla,</i> <i>Niente,</i>	<i>Nothing.</i>
		<i>Appunto, Fully. As Appunto i pò col nos ba altro pensiero.</i>
		<i>K ij</i>

## OF ADVERBES.

Of Affir-	<i>Si, yea, I:as Missersi, Madonnasi,</i>	
	<i>Certo,</i>	
	<i>Percerto,</i>	{ For certaine, Assuredly
	<i>Certamente,</i>	
	<i>Dicerto,</i>	
	<i>Veramente,</i>	
	<i>Inuero,</i>	{ Truly.
	<i>Di verò,</i>	
	<i>In verita,</i>	
	<i>Più, more.</i>	
Of In-	<i>Molto,</i>	{ Much.
	<i>Assi,</i>	
	<i>Abbastanza, enough.</i>	
	<i>Troppò, to much.</i>	
	<i>Disouierchio, superfluous.</i>	
	<i>Del tutto,</i>	{ Wholy: altogether,
	<i>Affatto,</i>	{ vtterly.
	<i>Maggior mente, more, rather.</i>	
	<i>Massimamente, chiefly especially.</i>	
	<i>Potissimamente, chiefly.</i>	
Of Dimi-	<i>Dottissimamente, most learnedly.</i>	
	<i>Benissimo, most well.</i>	
	<i>Meno, lesse.</i>	
	<i>Poco meno, a little lesse.</i>	
	<i>Apoco, a poco, by little and little.</i>	
	<i>Pian piano, faire and softly.</i>	
	<i>Alquanto, somewhat.</i>	
	<i>Poco, a little.</i>	
	<i>Pochetto, very little.</i>	
	<i>Pie innaz i pie, foote before foote or stal-</i>	
	<i>klingly.</i>	<i>Altri-</i>

## OF ADVERBES.

Of discre-	<i>Altrimente, Otherwise.</i>	
	<i>Senza, without.</i>	
	<i>Seperatamente, severally.</i>	
	<i>Pūtalmēte, pointemalc or by pointe.</i>	
tion	<i>Secretamente, secretly.</i>	
	<i>Apertamente, openly.</i>	
Of corre-	<i>Appena, Skarfe.</i>	
	<i>Etting.</i>	{ <i>Quasi, Almost: as though.</i>
	<i>Per Dio, By God.</i>	
Of swea-	<i>Alla fede, a se, in faith.</i>	
	<i>Per l'anima mia, by my soule.</i>	
	<i>A fede dio, by the faith of god.</i>	
Of wi-	<i>O se, O si, O if.</i>	
	<i>O Dio, voglia, God graunte.</i>	
	<i>O Dio volesse, I wolde to god.</i>	
shing	<i>O che, O that.</i>	
	<i>Guarda, Takehede</i>	
Offorbid-	<i>Guardati,</i>	
	<i>Deh non, fy no.</i>	
	<i>Vedi, sec.</i>	
Of incou-	<i>Fa, Doe.</i>	
	<i>Su, vp.</i>	
	<i>Or su, now goto.</i>	
	<i>Corraggio, courage.</i>	
	<i>Spedilila, dispatch it.</i>	
	<i>Formisila, furnishe it.</i>	
	<i>Or oltre: an further.</i>	

## OF ADVERBES.

<i>Insieme,</i>	{ Together.
<i>Insiememente,</i>	
<i>Parimente,</i>	{ In like sorte.
<i>Similmente,</i>	
<i>Di pari,</i>	
<i>A pari,</i>	{ By couples.
<i>Al pari,</i>	
<i>A chiera,</i>	by troupes or companies.
<i>Più,</i> more: <i>Meno,</i> lesse, <i>Via più,</i> Molt <sup>e</sup> <i>più,</i> Assai più, much more.	
<i>Via meno,</i>	
<i>Molto meno,</i>	{ Much lesse.
<i>Affai meno,</i>	
<i>Poco più,</i>	a little more.
<i>Poco meno,</i>	a little lesse.
<i>A megliore,</i>	{ Better.
<i>Meglio,</i>	
<i>Peggiorc,</i>	{ Worse.
<i>Peggio,</i>	
<i>Tanto,</i>	{ As much.
<i>Cotanto,</i>	
<i>Altrettanto,</i>	
<i>Due cotanti,</i>	{ As much more.
<i>Il Doppio,</i>	
<i>T'recotali,</i> three fold.	
<i>Più del mondo,</i> the most in the world.	
<i>A Rispetto,</i>	
<i>Rispetto,</i>	{ In respect,
<i>Alla,</i>	in comparison.
<i>A questo,</i>	
<i>A comparazione,</i>	

Of com-  
paring.

## OF ADVERBES.

<i>Sauissimamente,</i> most wisely.
<i>Verissimamente,</i> most truly.
<i>Gratiissimamente,</i> most graciously.
<i>Rigoreissimamente,</i> most rigorously.

<i>Salvo,</i>
<i>Eccetto,</i>
<i>Fuorche</i>
<i>Infuori,</i>
<i>Se non,</i> If not, sauing, but.

<i>Come, As.</i>
<i>Sicome, so as.</i>
<i>Così, so, or thus.</i>
<i>A guisa, in such wise.</i>
<i>Quasi, as though.</i>
<i>In modo,</i>
<i>In maniera,</i>
<i>In guisa,</i>

<i>Forse, Perhaps.</i>
<i>Per aventura, peraduenture.</i>
<i>Per caso,</i> { In case: perchaunce, or if
<i>Accaso,</i> } may happen.
<i>A sorte,</i>
<i>Per sorte,</i>

<i>Ecco, beholde.</i>
<i>Eccolo, behold him or it.</i>
<i>Eccola, behold her, or it:</i>
<i>And so forth, Mi, ti, vi, li, le.</i>

K iiiij

## OF ADVERBES.

Of cho<sup>y se</sup>  
Meglio, Better.  
Più tosto, rather.  
Anzi, But, rather.

of gestures  
of the bo-  
die.  
Tentone, Gropingly,  
Boccone, grueling.  
Carpone, } Creping on all fower.  
Brancolone, }  
Ginocchione, on the knees.

Of calling { O, o la, e Oh

Inanzi, Avanti, Davanti, Before.  
Dietro, behindē.  
Poi, poscia, dapoi, dopoi, dipoi doppo, after.  
Fratanto, tratanto, intanto, in the meane  
while.  
Oltre à ciò, besides that.  
Súbito, disubito, on a suddaine, quickly.  
Oltre a questo: besides this.  
Alla fine, in th'ende at last.  
Però, percio, pertanto, therfore.  
Onde, La onde, whervpon.  
Prima,  
Primamente, } First, first of all.  
Primieramente,  
Secondo, } Seconde, or secon-  
Secondariamente, } daryly.

Se para-

## OF ADVERBES.

Of deui-  
ding  
Separatamente, Seueraly.  
Partitamente, particularly.  
Anicenda,  
Vicendenuolmente, } By tornes.  
Agara, for the maystry.

Of proce-  
ding  
Via, On away.  
Hor suo, now vp:  
Hor oltre, } Now forth.  
Hor altra,

Of good, or  
evil wishing { Benaggia, well be it,  
Malaggia, euil mought it fare.

Of asking  
Onde auíne? How doth it happen?  
Onde è, from whence is it?  
Perche, wherfore?  
Per qual cagione? by what occasion?  
A che modo? how? or in what sorte?  
A che guisa? how or in what wise?  
One? where?  
Quando? when?

Of vniou-  
n  
Insieme, Togeather.  
Insiemamente, } Togeather like.  
Unitamente,  
Giuntamente, Ioyntly.  
Parimente, in like sorte:also.

Of decla-  
ration { Cio è, That is.  
Verbi gratia, as for example.

## OF A CONIVNCTION.

	{	Bla,	}
Offasowe	{	Ohi,	}
	{	Olime,	}
	{	Oime,	}
	{	Hes,	}

Of abhorring {Oibò.

Of a Coniunction.

	{	Et,(a vouell following)	}	And.
Of coup-	{	E,(a consonant following)	}	Also.
ling.	{	Ancho, Anche, Anchora,	}	
	{	Etiandio,	}	

In modo che, In such sorte as.

In guisa che, In such wise as.

Di maniera che, In such manner as.

Per siffatta maniera che, In such man-

Sifattamente che, ner offorte as.

La onde, whereupon.

Se, if.

Perche, wherfore because.

Poiche, Since that.

Che, for, that, as.

Peroche,

Percioche, For because,because

Imperoche, that:therefore.

Imprecioche,

Come, as.

O, or

Of conti-  
nuing the  
fence.

## OF A CONIVNCTION.

	{	O,or, other.	}
Of distin-	{	O vero,or else.	}
ction.	{	O pure,or yet.	}
	{	Nia, but.	}
	{	Ne, neither	}

	{	Nondimino,	{
	{	Nientedimmo,	
	{	Nondimmo,	
	{	Nientedimmo,	

	{	Tuttavia,	{
of contra-	{	Tuttavolta,	

	{	Benche,although.	{
rictie.	{	Comeche,albeit.	
	{	Anchiorche,	

	{	Anchorache,	{
	{	Auengache,	
	{	Quantunque,	

	{	Etiandioche,	{
	{	Con tutto che,	

	{	Almeno,	{
	{	Almanco,	

	{	Pur che,so that:as Parche non vegga,	{
Of with- drawing.	{	so that I may not see.	
	{	Tanto,so much.	

	{	Solo,only.	{
	{	Percioche,Because that.	

	{	Accioche,to thende that.	{
	{	Conciosia,for asmuch.	

	{	Conciosia cosa,	{
	{	Conciosia cosa che,	

## OF A PREPOSITION.

Dunque,	{ Then.
Adunque,	
In summa, in summe: to conclude.	
Però, (poeticall)	
Percio,	{ Therefore.
Impero,	
La onde, wherupon.	
Il perche, The cause why.	
Altamente,	{ Otherwaies.
Altimenti,	
Of cōcluding	
Of doubt.	{ O si, other yea. O Nō or no.

Used for  
ornamēts  
sake

Ora, now.
Pure, yet.
Ben, well. &c.

## Of a Preposition.

In, as In cielo, & in terra,	{ In, &c.
Nel, as Nel cielo, & nella terra,	
A { To.	
Ad { Of.	
Di, { Of.	
De, { From,	
Da, from, or of	
Per, for, by, or thorough.	
Con, with.	
Senza, without: as Senza lui.	

## OF A PREPOSITION.

Ver,	{	Towardes: as Ver te, Ver se, and in verso.
Verso,		
In verso,	{	cielo: or del cielo.
Dóppo, after: as Doppo lui.		
Intra, { Within: as In frate.		
Infra, {		
Tra, { Amongest: as Tra gli amici.		
Fra, {		
Sopra, vpon: as Sopra il monte: or del monte.		
Disopra, aboue.		
Sotto, { Vnder: as Sotto il monte, or del monte.		
Disotto, {		
Contra, {		
Contro, { Against: as Contra i tuoi: and de i tuoi.		
Incontro, {		
All'incontro: ouer against: as All'incontro del muro.		
Oltre, Beyonde: as Oltre il mare, Also Besides: as Oltre ciò, and oltre il Prencipe.		
Dietro, Behinde: as Dietro il monte.		
Accanto, { Neare: as Accanto, or allato alla Città,		
Allato, {		
Presso, Neare.		
Appresso, At, or with: as Appresso di me. Also after: as Appresso à te, or di te.		
Appetto, in comparison: as Appetto a lui.		
Rimpetto { Ouer against: as Rimpetto, or Dirispetto.		
Dirispetto, { petto al monte.		
Fin,	{	
Sino, { Until.		
Infino		

## OF A PREPOSITION.

- Sino,* { *Vntoas Jafino al cielo.*  
*Infino,* { *Vnwersas Infino al cielo.*
- Dinascosto*, pryuely:vnwares:as *Di nascosto al padre.*
- Auanti,* { *Beforeas, Dimanzi al Giudice.*
- Dimanzi,* { *Beforeas, Dimanzi al Giudice.*
- Indietro*, behinderas, *Dictro a chi,*
- Intorno,* { *A bouteas, Intorno acci.*
- Aitorno,* { *A bouteas, Intorno acci.*
- Circa,* { *Fuori, without:as, Fuori della Citta.*
- Dentro*, within:as, *Dentro della Città.*
- Su*, vpon:as, *Su del colle.*
- Giu*, vnder:as, *Giu del monte.*
- Di la*, on th' other side:as, *Di la, del Castello.*
- Di qua*, on this side:as, *Di qua del Castello.*
- Lungi,* { *Farre of.*
- Lunge,* { *Farre of.*

To conclude there are certaine Prepositions that are not vsed but in compounding of verbes. As, *Di in Diffido*, I mistrust. *Dis, in Disiongo*, I do vnioyne. *Ra, in Raccolgio*, I doe gather. *Ri, in Ripiglio*, I doe take againe. *Es, in Esalto*, I doe exalte. *Inter, in Interrompo*. I doe interrupte. *Tra, in Trametto*, I doe put betweene. *Tras, in Trasporto*, I doe transporte. *Fra, in Frastaglio*, I do hacke, or chope, a ridiculous verbe: whereof there is this ridiculous Aduerbe. *Frastagliatamente*, hackinglye, or chopologikelike: as, *tu parli frastagliatamente.*

Of an

## Of an Interiection.

Of ioye: Oh.

Of laughing: Ah, Ah.

Of wondring, O, ah, ub.

Of sorrowe: Aib, Ah, Oyme.

Of Desire: Deb.

Of Dreade: Bacò Bacò: Oh Oh Dio.

FINIS.

